Day : Monday
Date: 5/28/2007

Time: 14:10:34

PALM INTRANET

Inventor Information for 10/820184

Inventor Name	City	State/Country
KRISTAL, BRUCE S.	WHITE PLAINS	NEW YORK
FRIEDLANDER, ROBERT	BROOKLINE	MASSACHUSETTS
BEAL, M. FLINT	NEW YORK	NEW YORK

Appln Info | Contents | Petition Info | Atty/Agent Info | Continuity/Reexam | Foreign

Search Another: Application# [ ] Search **or Patent#** [ ] Search

PCT / [ ] / [ ] Search **or PG PUBS #** [ ] Search

Attorney Docket # [ ] Search

Bar Code # [ ] Search

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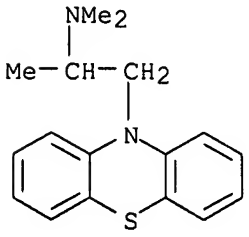
L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN 60-87-7 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Phenothiazine, 10-[2-(dimethylamino)propyl]- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (±)-Promethazine
CN (2-Dimethylamino-2-methyl)ethyl-N-dibenzoparathiazine
CN 10-[2-(Dimethylamino)propyl]phenothiazine
CN Dimapp
CN Diphergan
CN NSC 30321
CN Proazamine
CN Procit
CN Prometazin
CN **Promethazine**
CN Protazine
CN Prothazin
CN RP 3277
CN Vallergine
DR 73745-50-3
MF C17 H20 N2 S
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSCOSEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SCISEARCH, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

3776 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
60 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
3780 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
43 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:53:04 ON 28 MAY 2007

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 27 MAY 2007 HIGHEST RN 935984-33-1
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 27 MAY 2007 HIGHEST RN 935984-33-1

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http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=> s promethazine/cn
L1 1 PROMETHAZINE/CN

=> s methiothepin/cn or triflupromazine/cn or flufenazine/cn or chlorpthixene/cn or notriptyline/cn or promazine/cn or thioridazine/cn or mefloquine/cn or desiprmaine/cn or chlorpromazine/cn or prochlorperazine/cn or propiomazine/cn
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1 TRIFLUPROMAZINE/CN
0 FLUFENAZINE/CN
0 CHLORPTHIXENE/CN
0 NOTRIPTYLINE/CN
1 PROMAZINE/CN
1 THIORIDAZINE/CN
1 MEFLOQUINE/CN
0 DESIPRMAINE/CN
1 CHLORPROMAZINE/CN
1 PROCHLORPERAZINE/CN
1 PROPIOMAZINE/CN
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PROCHLORPERAZINE/CN OR PROPIOMAZINE/CN

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amoxepine/cn
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             1 DESIPRAMINE/CN
             1 NORTRIPTYLINE/CN
             0 CHLORPRTHIXENE/CN
             0 FLUPHENZAINE/CN
             1 PIMETHIXENE/CN
             1 PERPHENAZINE/CN
             1 AMITRIPTYLINE/CN
             0 AMOXEPINE/CN
L3           5 PROMPIOMAZINE/CN OR DESIPRAMINE/CN OR NORTRIPTYLINE/CN OR CHLORP
               RTHIXENE/CN OR FLUPHENZAINE/CN OR PIMETHIXENE/CN OR PERPHENAZINE
              /CN OR AMITRIPTYLINE/CN OR AMOXEPINE/CN

=> s chlorprothixene/cn or propiomazine/cn or amoxepine/cn
             1 CHLORPROTHIXENE/CN
             1 PROPIOMAZINE/CN
             0 AMOXEPINE/CN
L4           2 CHLORPROTHIXENE/CN OR PROPIOMAZINE/CN OR AMOXEPINE/CN

=> s amoxepine or maprotiline/cn or quinacrine/cn or periciazine/cn or
ethopropazine/cn or mianserin/cn or cyclobenzaprine/cn or imipramine/cn or
clozapine/cn or doxepin/cn
             0 AMOXEPINE
             1 MAPROTILINE/CN
             1 QUINACRINE/CN
             1 PERICIAZINE/CN
             1 ETHOPROPAZINE/CN
             1 MIANSERIN/CN
             1 CYCLOBENZAPRINE/CN
             1 IMIPRAMINE/CN
             1 CLOZAPINE/CN
             1 DOXEPIN/CN
L5           9 AMOXEPINE OR MAPROTILINE/CN OR QUINACRINE/CN OR PERICIAZINE/CN
               OR ETHOPROPAZINE/CN OR MIANSERIN/CN OR CYCLOBENZAPRINE/CN OR
              IMIPRAMINE/CN OR CLOZAPINE/CN OR DOXEPIN/CN

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L6           0 AMOXIPINE/CN

=> s amoxapine/cn
L7           1 AMOXAPINE/CN

=> s l2 or l3 or l3 or l4 or l5 or l7
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=> s l8 or clomipramine/cn or l1
             1 CLOMIPRAMINE/CN
L9          26 L8 OR CLOMIPRAMINE/CN OR L1

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                        SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                              ENTRY     SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                           193.95     194.16

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:01:03 ON 28 MAY 2007
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 May 2007 (20070527/ED)

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=> s neurodegenerative or stroke or brain trauma or heart attack or myocardial infarction or infarction or spinal cord injury or chemical toxicity or reperfusion or ischemic or ischemia

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         18069 NEURODEGENERATIVE
             2 NEURODEGENERATIVES
         18070 NEURODEGENERATIVE
                 (NEURODEGENERATIVE OR NEURODEGENERATIVES)
         33206 STROKE
          2308 STROKES
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                 (STROKE OR STROKES)
        549160 BRAIN
         25464 BRAINS
        551998 BRAIN
                 (BRAIN OR BRAINS)
         17654 TRAUMA
           327 TRAUMAS
            22 TRAUMATA
         17853 TRAUMA
                 (TRAUMA OR TRAUMAS OR TRAUMATA)
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                 (BRAIN(W)TRAUMA)
        344016 HEART
         28965 HEARTS
        345935 HEART
                 (HEART OR HEARTS)
         81161 ATTACK
         12369 ATTACKS
         91200 ATTACK
                 (ATTACK OR ATTACKS)
           769 HEART ATTACK
                 (HEART(W)ATTACK)
         68314 MYOCARDIAL
             2 MYOCARDIALS
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                 (MYOCARDIAL OR MYOCARDIALS)
         37713 INFARCTION
          1117 INFARCTIONS
         38063 INFARCTION
                 (INFARCTION OR INFARCTIONS)
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                (INFARCTION OR INFARCTIONS)
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         11854 CORDS
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        149380 INJURY
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        154872 INJURY
                (INJURY OR INJURIES)
          3567 SPINAL CORD INJURY
                (SPINAL(W)CORD(W)INJURY)
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       1621572 CHEM
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                (TOXICITY OR TOXICITIES)
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                MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION OR INFARCTION OR SPINAL CORD INJURY OR
               CHEMICAL TOXICITY OR REPERFUSION OR ISCHEMIC OR ISCHEMIA

=> s l10 or excitotoxicity or amyotrophic or sclerosis or parkinson or huntington
or alzheimer or neurologic?
           3598 EXCITOTOXICITY
              4 EXCITOTOXICITIES
           3600 EXCITOTOXICITY
                (EXCITOTOXICITY OR EXCITOTOXICITIES)
           6353 AMYOTROPHIC
          27356 SCLEROSIS
             28 SCLEROSES
          27370 SCLEROSIS
                (SCLEROSIS OR SCLEROSES)
          23114 PARKINSON
           1435 PARKINSONS
          23196 PARKINSON
                (PARKINSON OR PARKINSONS)
           7582 HUNTINGTON
            252 HUNTINGTONS
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          7586 HUNTINGTON
                 (HUNTINGTON OR HUNTINGTONS)
         45022 ALZHEIMER
           813 ALZHEIMERS
         45084 ALZHEIMER
                 (ALZHEIMER OR ALZHEIMERS)
          5088 NEUROLOGIC?
         26431 NEUROL
         26431 NEUROL
                 (NEUROL)
         28213 NEUROLOGIC?
                 (NEUROLOGIC? OR NEUROL)
L11     251041 L10 OR EXCITOTOXICITY OR AMYOTROPHIC OR SCLEROSIS OR PARKINSON
               OR HUNTINGTON OR ALZHEIMER OR NEUROLOGIC?

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:53:04 ON 28 MAY 2007)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:53:13 ON 28 MAY 2007
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L2             8 S METHIOTHEPIN/CN OR TRIFLUPROMAZINE/CN OR FLUFENAZINE/CN OR CH
L3             5 S PROMPIOMAZINE/CN OR DESIPRAMINE/CN OR NORTRIPTYLINE/CN OR CHL
L4             2 S CHLORPROTHIXENE/CN OR PROPIOMAZINE/CN OR AMOXEPINE/CN
L5             9 S AMOXEPINE OR MAPROTILINE/CN OR QUINACRINE/CN OR PERICIAZINE/C
L6             0 S AMOXIPINE/CN
L7             1 S AMOXAPINE/CN
L8            24 S L2 OR L3 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L7
L9            26 S L8 OR CLOMIPRAMINE/CN OR L1

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:01:03 ON 28 MAY 2007
                 E STROKE+ALL/CT
L10       159333 S NEURODEGENERATIVE OR STROKE OR BRAIN TRAUMA OR HEART ATTACK O
L11       251041 S L10 OR EXCITOTOXICITY OR AMYOTROPHIC OR SCLEROSIS OR PARKINSO

=> s l9 and l11
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L12         949 L9 AND L11

=> s l12 and pd <= 2001
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L13         564 L12 AND PD <= 2001

=> s l13 and l1
           3780 L1
L14          45 L13 AND L1

=> focus
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14
L15          45 FOCUS L14 1-

=> d ibib abs 1-45 hitstr

L15  ANSWER 1 OF 45  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:319255  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          138:343854
TITLE:                    Buccal sprays or capsules containing drugs for
                          treating disorders of the central nervous system
INVENTOR(S):              Dugger, Harry A., III
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       USA
SOURCE:                   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 17 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
                          Ser. No. 537,118.
                          CODEN: USXXCO
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DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 19
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003077227	A1	20030424	US 2002-230060	20020829
WO 9916417	A1	19990408	WO 1997-US17899	19971001 <--
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EP 1029536	A1	20000823	EP 2000-109347	19971001 <--
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CA 2497262	A1	20040429	CA 2003-2497262	20030827
WO 2004035021	A2	20040429	WO 2003-US26847	20030827
WO 2004035021	A3	20041111		
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US 2004265239	A1	20041230	US 2003-671715	20030929
US 2005163719	A1	20050728	US 2003-671709	20030929
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US 6977070	B2	20051220		
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US 2006222597	A1	20061005	US 2006-442137	20060530
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
WO 1997-US17899	A2	19971001
US 2000-537118	A2	20000329
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US 2003-671709	A3	20030929
US 2003-671715	A3	20030929
US 2003-671720	A3	20030929
US 2004-834815	A3	20040427

AB Buccal aerosol sprays or capsules using polar and non-polar solvent have now been developed which provide biol. active compds. for rapid absorption through the oral mucosa, resulting in fast onset of effect. The buccal

polar compns. of the invention comprise formulation A: aqueous polar solvent, active compound, and optional flavoring agent; formulation B: aqueous polar solvent, active compound, optionally flavoring agent, and propellant; formulation C: non-polar solvent, active compound, and optional flavoring agent; and formulation D: non-polar solvent, active compound, optional flavoring agent, and propellant. Thus, a lingual spray contained sumatriptan succinate 10-15, EtOH 10-20, propylene glycol 10-15, PEG 35-40, water 10-15, and flavors 2-3%.

IT **50-47-5**, Desipramine **50-48-6** **50-49-7**, Imipramine **50-52-2**, Thioridazine **50-53-3**, Chlorpromazine, biological studies **60-87-7**, Promethazine **72-69-5** **303-49-1**, Clomipramine **303-53-7**, Cyclobenzaprine **1668-19-5**, Doxepin **5786-21-0**, Clozapine **10262-69-8**, Maprotiline **14028-44-5**, Amoxapine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(buccal sprays or capsule containing drugs for treating disorders of central nervous system)

RN 50-47-5 CAPLUS
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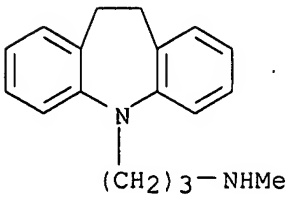

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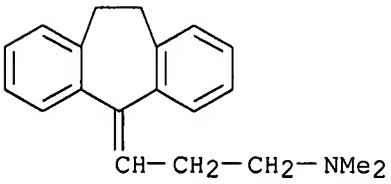

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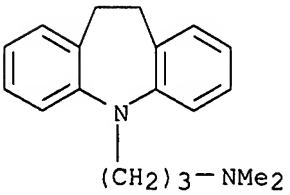

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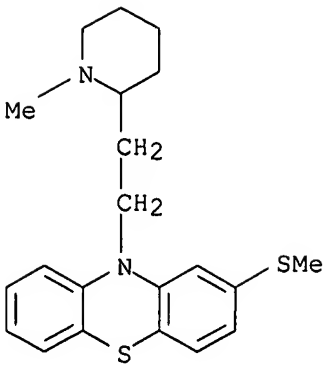

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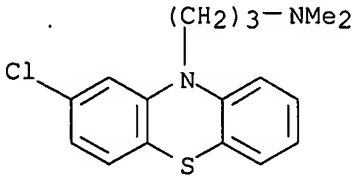

RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
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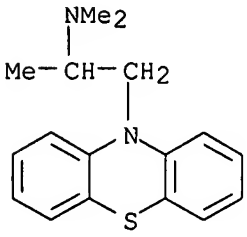

RN 72-69-5 CAPLUS
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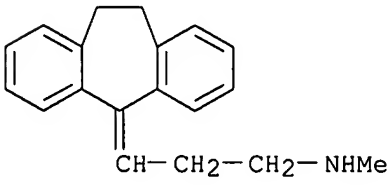
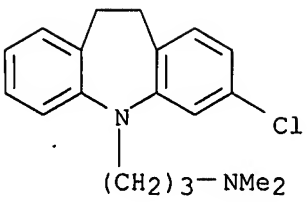
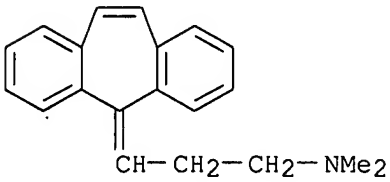


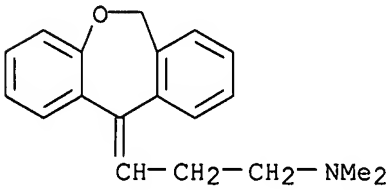
RN 303-49-1 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 3-chloro-10,11-dihydro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



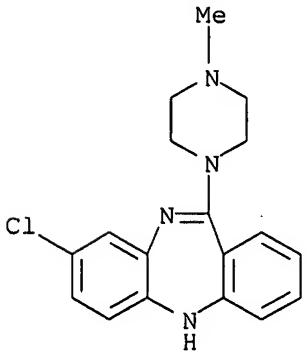
RN 303-53-7 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



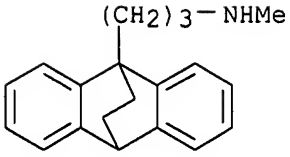
RN 1668-19-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-dibenz[b,e]oxepin-11(6H)-ylidene-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



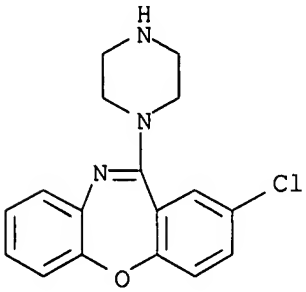
RN 5786-21-0 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenzo[b,e][1,4]diazepine, 8-chloro-11-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 10262-69-8 CAPLUS
CN 9,10-Ethanoanthracene-9(10H)-propanamine, N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 14028-44-5 CAPLUS
CN Dibenz[b,f][1,4]oxazepine, 2-chloro-11-(1-piperazinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 2 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:619240 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:219240
TITLE: The yeast test: an alternative method for the testing of acute toxicity of drug substances and environmental chemicals
AUTHOR(S): Koch, Heinrich P.; Hofeneder, Maria; Bohne, Bernd
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pharm. Chem., Univ. Vienna, Vienna, Austria
SOURCE: Methods and Findings in Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology (**1993**), 15(3), 141-52
CODEN: MFEPDX; ISSN: 0379-0355
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A novel testing procedure has been developed with the aim to replace the traditional LD50 test in vertebrates by a method using a non-pain sensitive organism. Several years of practical experience have proven this method to be a rather quick, simple, inexpensive, outstandingly well reproducible and reliable exptl. technique which yields an estimate for the acute toxicity of drugs, environmental chems., solvents, food additives, pesticides, industrial and waste products, and the like. The model is equivalent to the customary LD50 test in mice, rats and other laboratory animals.

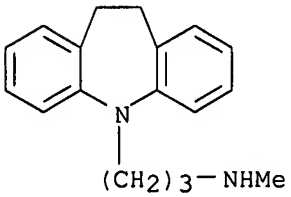
The yeast test, as it has been briefly named, employs ordinary yeast (Saccharomyces cerevisiae) in a thermostatized incubation mixture with nutrients and trace elements. The test substance is added to this mixture by increasing concentration, and the effect upon the growth rate of the yeast cells is monitored at 30, 90, 150 and 210 min after beginning the experiment by counting the cell number, either in a simple counting chamber under the microscope or, more conveniently, by using an electronic Coulter counter. The effect is expressed as percent growth of the cells in relation to the untreated control. Evaluation of the exptl. data leads to a general toxicity parameter, the mean inhibitory concentration or IC50 value of the compound under test. Hitherto it was found that the IC50 values of approx. 160 common drugs and other chems. correlate well with the known LD50 values found in animals with the same substances.

IT **50-47-5**, Desipramine **50-48-6** **50-49-7**, Imipramine **50-52-2**, Thioridazine **60-87-7**, Promethazine **1668-19-5**, Doxepin **10262-69-8**

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study) (toxicity of, testing of, yeast test for)

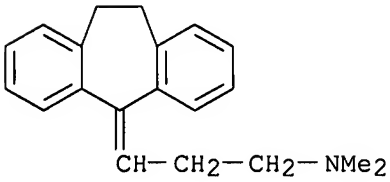
RN 50-47-5 CAPLUS

CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



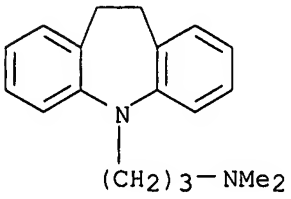
RN 50-48-6 CAPLUS

CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



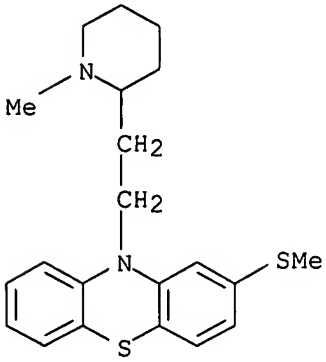
RN 50-49-7 CAPLUS

CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

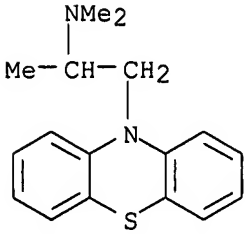


RN 50-52-2 CAPLUS

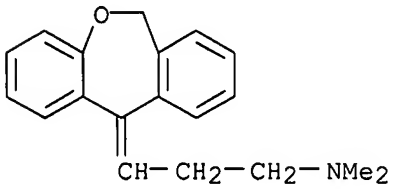
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 10-[2-(1-methyl-2-piperidinyl)ethyl]-2-(methylthio)- (CA INDEX NAME)



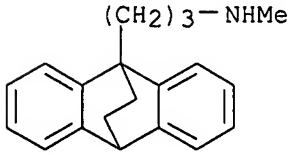
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1668-19-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-dibenz[b,e]oxepin-11(6H)-ylidene-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 10262-69-8 CAPLUS
CN 9,10-Ethanoanthracene-9(10H)-propanamine, N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

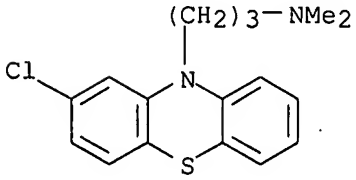


L15 ANSWER 3 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:465452 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:65452
TITLE: Critical biochemical functions of isolated hepatocytes as sensitive indicators of **chemical toxicity**
AUTHOR(S): Goethals, Fabienne; Krack, Genevieve; Deboyser, Dominique; Vossen, Pierre; Roberfroid, Marcel
CORPORATE SOURCE: Unite Biochim. Toxicol. Cancerol., Univ. Cathol. Louvain, Brussels, 1200, Belg.
SOURCE: Fundamental and Applied Toxicology (**1984**), 4(3, Pt. 1), 441-50
CODEN: FAATDF; ISSN: 0272-0590
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Isolated hepatocytes from rats were used to detect the early biochem. effects of various xenobiotics (chlorpromazine [**50-53-3**], promethazine [**60-87-7**], bromobenzene [108-86-1], paracetamol [103-90-2], and isoniazid [54-85-3]). Both cellular lysis (measured by the lactate dehydrogenase leakage) and a metabolic competence of the hepatocytes (glycogen deposits and protein synthesis) were modified as a function of both the duration of exposure to, and the concentration of, the chemical

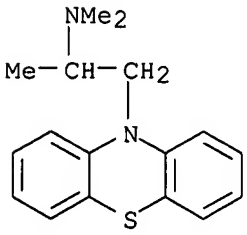
Thus, the evaluation of metabolic functions of isolated cells surviving in suspension might be a sensitive test to predict early cell injury; there changes in the cellular behavior may occur before or without cell death. Since both the cytochrome P 450 content and its dependent monooxygenase activity together with critical biochem. functions of the isolated cells remain stable, this model is of significant interest in ascertaining the mechanisms of toxicity.

IT **50-53-3**, biological studies **60-87-7**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(toxicity of, hepatocyte screening model for detection of)

RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

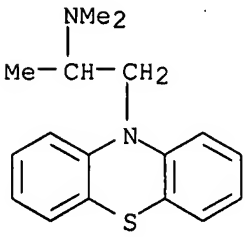


L15 ANSWER 4 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:409597 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 69:9597
TITLE: Promethazine and Benadryl actions on vascular permeability in experimental **myocardial infarction**
AUTHOR(S): Gubarev, E. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kursk. Med. Inst., Kursk, USSR
SOURCE: Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya (Moscow) (**1968**), 31(2), 177-9
CODEN: FATOAO; ISSN: 0014-8318
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Disruption of coronary blood circulation following ligation of the anterior descending branch of the left coronary artery of rabbits was accompanied by an increase in the permeability of the cardiac vessels. In the beginning (10 min. after ligation) the permeability was increased only in the **ischemic** region, later (1 hr.) in the myocardial area adjacent to the infarct, and finally (24 hrs.) in the intact area. Preliminary (30 min.) i.v. administration of promethazine (5 mg./kg.) or Benadryl (1 mg./kg.) significantly prevented the increase in permeability of the cardiac vessels during acute coronary insufficiency.

IT **60-87-7**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(vascular permeability in **myocardial infarction** response to)

RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 5 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:405026 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:144715
TITLE: [3H]-Trimetazidine mitochondrial binding sites: regulation by cations, effect of trimetazidine derivatives and other agents and interaction with an endogenous substance
AUTHOR(S): Morin, Didier; Sapena, Rosa; Elimadi, Aziz; Testa, Bernard; Labidalle, Serge; Le Ridant, Alain; Tillement, Jean-Paul
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departement de Pharmacologie, Faculte de Medecine de Paris XII, Creteil, F-94010, Fr.
SOURCE: British Journal of Pharmacology (**2000**), 130(3), 655-663
CODEN: BJPCBM; ISSN: 0007-1188
PUBLISHER: Nature Publishing Group
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

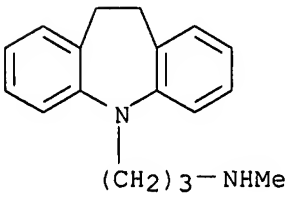
AB Trimetazidine, an antiischemic drug, has been shown to restore impaired mitochondrial functions. Specific binding sites for [3H]-trimetazidine have been previously detected in liver mitochondria. In the present study we confirm this observation and provide addnl. evidence for the involvement of these sites in the pharmacol. effects of the drug. Inhibition expts. using a series of trimetazidine derivs. revealed the presence of three classes of binding sites. An N-benzyl substituted analog of trimetazidine exhibited a very high affinity (Ki = 7 nM) for one of these classes of sites. Compds. from different pharmacol. classes were evaluated for their ability to inhibit [3H]-trimetazidine binding. Among the drugs tested pentazocine, ifenprodil, opipramol, perphenazine, haloperidol, and to a lower extent prenylamine, carbetapentane and dextromethorphan competed with high affinity, suggesting a similarity of high affinity [3H]-trimetazidine sites with sigma receptors. [3H]-Trimetazidine binding was modulated by pH. Neutral trimetazidine had about 10 fold higher affinity than protonated trimetazidine for its mitochondrial binding sites. Various cations also affected [3H]-trimetazidine binding. Ca2+ was the most potent inhibitor and totally suppressed the binding of [3H]-trimetazidine to the sites of medium affinity. An endogenous cytosolic ligand was able to displace [3H]-trimetazidine from its binding sites. Its activity was not affected by boiling for 15 min, suggesting a non-protein compound These data suggest that mitochondrial [3H]-trimetazidine binding sites could have a physiol. relevance and be involved in the antiischemic effects of the drug.

IT **50-47-5**, Desipramine **50-48-6**, Amitriptyline **50-49-7**, Imipramine **50-52-2**, Thioridazine **50-53-3**, Chlorpromazine, biological studies **58-39-9**, Perphenazine **60-87-7**, Promethazine **83-89-6**, Quinacrine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(trimetazidine and derivs. mitochondrial binding sites: role in antiischemic action)

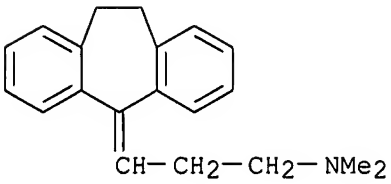
RN 50-47-5 CAPLUS

CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



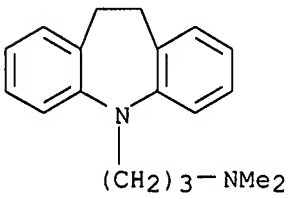
RN 50-48-6 CAPLUS

CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



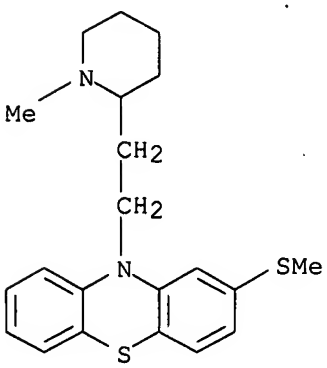
RN 50-49-7 CAPLUS

CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

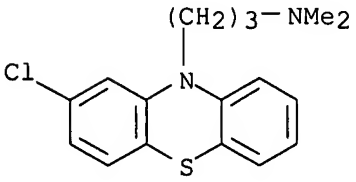


RN 50-52-2 CAPLUS

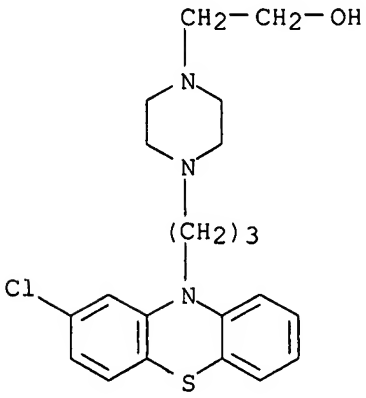
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 10-[2-(1-methyl-2-piperidinyl)ethyl]-2-(methylthio)- (CA INDEX NAME)



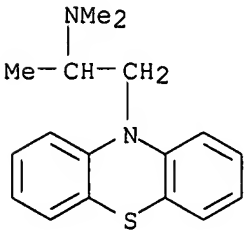
RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



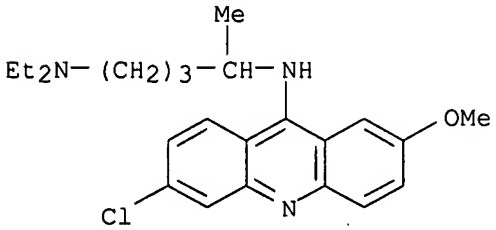
RN 58-39-9 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazineethanol, 4-[3-(2-chloro-10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)propyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 83-89-6 CAPLUS
CN 1,4-Pentanediamine, N4-(6-chloro-2-methoxy-9-acridinyl)-N1,N1-diethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

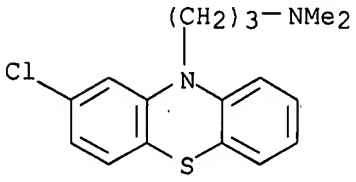


REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

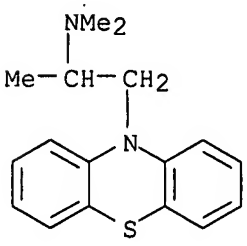
L15 ANSWER 6 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1956:66030 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 50:66030
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 50:12304g-h
TITLE: Influence of drugs (largactil, Hydergin, and pendiomid) in experimental traumatic renal **ischemia**
AUTHOR(S): Scultety, S.; Jaki, J.; Bachrach, D.; Korpassy, B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Med. School, Szeged
SOURCE: Acta Medica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae (**1956**), 9, 237-9
CODEN: AMASA4; ISSN: 0001-5989
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Exptl. traumatic renal **ischemia** in rabbits was prevented by mixts. of urethan, Hydergin, and Phenergan; Hydergin, pendiomid, and dolantin; or pendiomid and Phenergan. A mixture of largactil, synopen, and dolantin did not inhibit renal **ischemia**. The inhibition of renal **ischemia** presumably was caused by the favorable influence of the drugs on the metabolic rate, energy balance, and O requirement.

IT **50-53-3**, Phenothiazine, 2-chloro-10-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)- (mixture containing in renal **ischemia** treatment)
RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **60-87-7**, Phenothiazine, 10-(2-dimethylaminopropyl)- (mixts. with Hydergin or pendiomid in renal **ischemia** therapy)
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



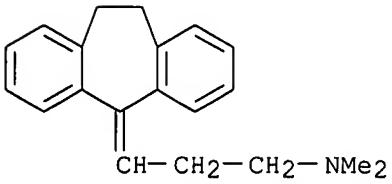
L15 ANSWER 7 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:115851 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:182367
TITLE: Rapid clinical forensic toxicological analysis using full automatic high performance liquid chromatography system
AUTHOR(S): Ohtsuji, Masahiko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Legal Medicine, School of Medicine, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, 920, Japan
SOURCE: Kanazawa Daigaku Juzen Igakkai Zasshi (**1996**), 105(5), 627-647
CODEN: JUZIAG; ISSN: 0022-7226

PUBLISHER: Juzen Igakkai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB Toxicol. anal. on human specimens such as body fluid is very important in clin. and forensic medicine. Many anal. instruments have already been developed, and they are now available in the medical field. In practice, those instruments are, however, used for definite confirmation of a drug or poison that is already known or strongly suspected to have existed in the specimen tested. It is, however, much more important and necessary to rapidly and systematically explore drugs or poisons in emergency medical cases and forensic autopsy cases with no or little toxicol. information. In this study, the full automatic high performance liquid chromatog. system, REMEDi-HS system was used, and its possibility for drug identification in those specimens with no toxicol. information was systematically examined Forty-two kinds of widely used drugs and their metabolites, being selected from among such drug groups as antipsychotics, hypnotics, antihistaminics, local anesthetics, etc., were exptl. added to distilled water, serum and urine, and it was examined whether this instrument could correctly identify these substances or not. The result was that 38 compds. (but not four acidic drugs) were correctly identified by REMEDi-HS. Eight local anesthetics and two lidocaine metabolites could be simultaneously separated as different peaks in a specimen and correctly identified as well by this system. The qual. anal. of these compds. in specimens was not influenced by the hydrogen ion concentration ranging from pH 4 to pH 9. Methamphetamine, its metabolites, amphetamine, ephedrine and methylephedrine could be also correctly identified even in putrefied specimens. Calibration curves for 24 kinds of drugs and metabolites were prepared by plotting the peak height ratio of each standard to chlorpheniramine, internal standard, against the concentration to examine the possibility of quant. anal. by the REMEDi-HS system, and they showed excellent linearity. Detection limits of these compds. were about 0.1 μg/mL. The sensitivity of this system for these compds. was better than that of the thin-layer chromatog. system usually used in Japan. Therapeutic drug monitoring for prilocaine, lidocaine, mepivacaine, bupivacaine and carbamazepine was considered fully feasible because their detection limits by REMEDi-HS were much lower than their therapeutic blood levels. Quant. values of bromisovalum, ephedrine, hydroxyzine, diphenhydramine, ranitidine, lidocaine and glycinexylidide in serum, urine and gastric matrixes using quantitation factors, being determined for approx. 450 different kinds of drugs and metabolites by the manufacturer based on the average ratio of drug concentration against the peak height, were compared with the results by multi-point calibration method. Then each regression line between the values given by these two different methods gave good correlation coefficient, ranging from 0.960 to 1.000. When the values of lidocaine, monoethylglycinexylidide and bromisovalum in serum and urine measured by multi-point calibration method were compared with those by gas chromatog.-mass spectrometry methods, thus showing good correlations (0.753 to 0.978). Within-run and day-to-day precision coeffs. of variation, being examined with eight local anesthetics and two lidocaine metabolites, were from 1.07 to 8.35%, and 1.91 to 11.8%, resp. The hydrogen ion concentration had no influence on the quant. anal. of these ten compds. The serum and urine, obtained from human volunteers and a rabbit to whom an over the counter drug or lidocaine was administered, resp., were analyzed, and then the administered drugs and their metabolites were correctly detected. Out of 79 autopsies and 53 clin. cases, of which specimens were analyzed by REMEDi-HS every drug or metabolite was detected in 61 autopsies and 46 clin. cases. Drug identification by REMEDi-HS was shown to be very useful for diagnosis and/or therapy in these autopsy and clin. cases. Drug monitoring of lidocaine and its metabolite, MEGX, was performed in three cases of acute **myocardial infarction** with i.v. lidocaine administration, and REMEDi-HS was also shown to be useful in drug effect certification and side effect prevention. From these results obtained, it has been well demonstrated that REMEDi-HS

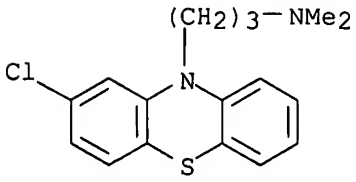
contributes significantly to rapid and comprehensive drug anal. in both forensic toxicol. practice and emergency medicine.

IT **50-48-6**, Amitriptyline **50-53-3D**, Chlorpromazine, metabolites **58-39-9**, Perphenazine **60-87-7**, Promethazine **60-87-7D**, Promethazine, metabolites **10262-69-8**, Maprotiline
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(clin. forensic toxicol. anal. using full automatic high performance liquid chromatog. system)

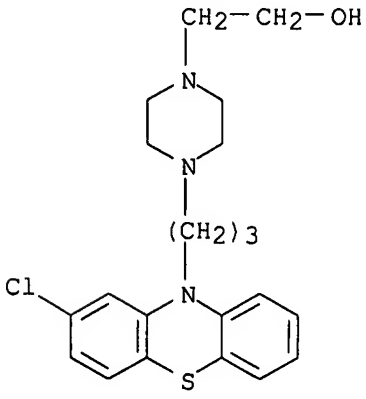
RN 50-48-6 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



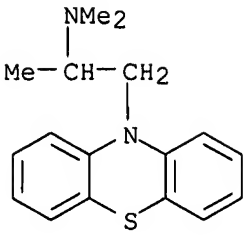
RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



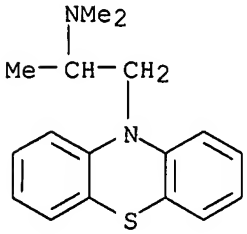
RN 58-39-9 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazineethanol, 4-[3-(2-chloro-10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)propyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



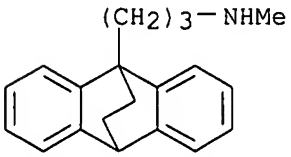
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



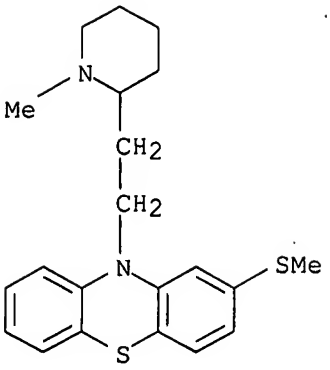
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



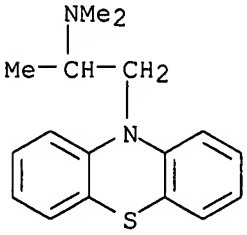
RN 10262-69-8 CAPLUS
CN 9,10-Ethanoanthracene-9(10H)-propanamine, N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 8 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:152143 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:152143
TITLE: Classification of potentially toxic chemicals based on their effects on mitochondrial respiration
AUTHOR(S): Ogata, Masana; Mori, Takaaki; Izushi, Fumio; Etoh, Kohei; Sakai, Ritsue; Meguro, Tadamichi; Inoue, Bunji
CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Sch., Okayama Univ., Okayama, 700, Japan
SOURCE: Physiological Chemistry and Physics (**1983**), 15(3), 229-32
CODEN: PLCHB4; ISSN: 0031-9325
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The classification of potentially toxic chems. including environmental pollutants was made with respect to state 3 and 4 respiration of mitochondria. The concentration of certain metals for 50% inhibition of respiratory control index (RCI; state 3/state 4) was lower than that of organic compds. tested. Various chems. including environmental pollutants were classified into 4 groups by combination of effects on state 3 and 4 respiration.
IT **50-52-2 60-87-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(respiration by liver mitochondria response to, toxicity in relation to)
RN 50-52-2 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 10-[2-(1-methyl-2-piperidinyl)ethyl]-2-(methylthio)- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

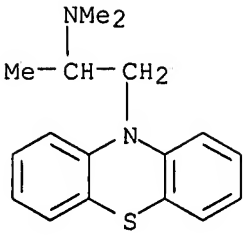


L15 ANSWER 9 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:94899 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:94899
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:17893d-e
TITLE: Brain recovery under hexobarbituric acid and a lytic mixture following complete **ischemia**
AUTHOR(S): Hirsch, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Cologne, Germany
SOURCE: Naunyn-Schmiedebergs Archiv fuer Experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie (**1961**), 240, 546-51
CODEN: AEPPAE; ISSN: 0365-2009
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The influence of Evipan (I), 30 mg./kg., and the lytic mixture (8 mg./kg. chlorpromazine, Phenergan 8 mg./kg., and Dolantin 16 mg./kg.) (II) on the length of latency recovery of the spontaneous cerebral cortex potential was investigated following a 10 min. complete brain **ischemia** and at different temps. (23-37°) in cats. The latency recoveries for I and II were equally long when overcrit. blood-pressure values were reached; without preliminary complete **ischemia** it was about 60 mm. Hg. After complete **ischemia** it was 90-100 mm. Hg. The arterial blood pressure following II was usually lower. The length of latency recovery may be connected with differences in cerebral O consumption.

IT **60-87-7**, Phenothiazine, 10-(2-dimethylaminopropyl)-
(brain response to chlorpromazine, merperidine and, in **ischemia**, hexobarbital in relation to)

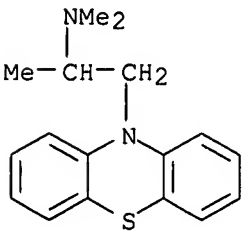
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



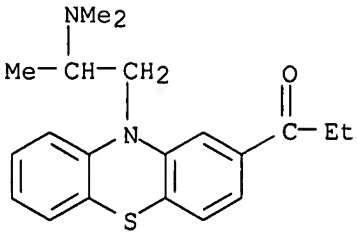
L15 ANSWER 10 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:30668 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:30668
TITLE: Phenothiazine derivatives for treatment of neurotoxic injury
INVENTOR(S): Olney, John W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Washington University, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4833138	A	19890523	US 1987-112660	19871023 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1987-112660	19871023

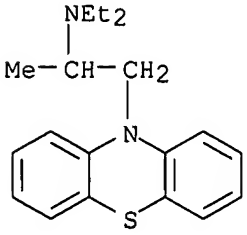
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 112:30668
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB A method to inhibit anoxia-, hypoxia-, or **ischemia**-induced neuronal damage in mammals comprises treatment with a therapeutically effective amount of phenothiazine derivative I (R1,R2 = H, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, acyl, cycloalkyl, etc.; R3,R4,R5,R6 = H, alkyl, akoxy, alkenyl, etc.; X = S, sulfinyl, sulfonyl; m = 0,1; n = 1-5). I are administered as antagonists for inhibition of excitotoxic actions at major neuronal excitatory amino acid receptor sites. Ethopropazine did not block kainate-induced excitotoxic neuronal damage in the chick embryo retina, but 25.0 μM ethopropazine provided total protection against N-Me-D-aspartate-induced toxicity in the same biol. test system.
IT **60-87-7**, 10-[2-(Dimethylamino)propyl]phenothiazine
362-29-8 522-00-9, Ethopropazine
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(neuron excitotoxic damage inhibitor)
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 362-29-8 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanone, 1-[10-[2-(dimethylamino)propyl]-10H-phenothiazin-2-yl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 522-00-9 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

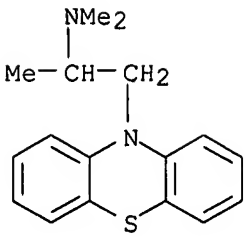


L15 ANSWER 11 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:437793 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:37793
TITLE: Nutrition and the intracellular site of toxic injury
AUTHOR(S): McLean, A. E. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Coll. Hosp. Med. Sch., London, UK
SOURCE: World Review of Nutrition and Dietetics (**1978**), 29(Toxicol. Nutr.), 124-9
CODEN: WRNDAT; ISSN: 0084-2230
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Incubation of liver slices from phenobarbitone-treated rats with 8 mM paracetamol [103-90-2] inhibited their amidopyrine [58-15-1]-metabolizing function. Addition of the cofactor NADP [53-59-8] into the homogenate of paracetamol-treated liver slices restored the amidopyrine metabolizing function. Loss of K+ and leakage of soluble enzymes were observed in the liver slices 4 h after paracetamol treatment; cytochrome P-450 [9035-51-2] was not affected by paracetamol. Liver slices from rats treated with a yeast diet were sensitive to 2 mM paracetamol whereas slices from rats fed stock diets showed little injury even after treatment with 10 mM paracetamol. Addition of antioxidants, such as (+)-catechin [154-23-4], quercitin [117-39-5], methylene blue [61-73-4], or promethazine [**60-87-7**] to liver slices after paracetamol prevented subsequent K+ loss and enzyme leak. The results are discussed in relation to nutritional status and the toxicity of chems. to hepatocytes.

IT **60-87-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(liver damage from toxicants prevention by)

RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

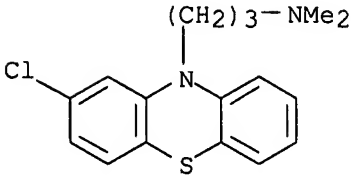


L15 ANSWER 12 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:255694 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:23391
TITLE: Evidence for the existence of [3H]-trimetazidine binding sites involved in the regulation of the mitochondrial permeability transition pore
AUTHOR(S): Morin, Didier; Elimadi, Aziz; Sapena, Rosa; Crevat, Aime; Carrupt, Pierre-Alain; Testa, Bernard; Tillement, Jean-Paul
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departement de Pharmacologie, IM3, Faculte de Medecine de Paris XII, Creteil, F-94010, Fr.
SOURCE: British Journal of Pharmacology (**1998**), 123(7), 1385-1394
CODEN: BJPCBM; ISSN: 0007-1188
PUBLISHER: Stockton Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

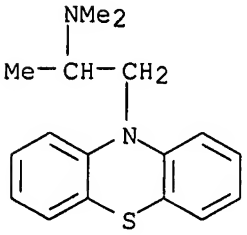
AB Trimetazidine is an anti-**ischemic** drug effective in different exptl. models but its mechanism of action is not fully understood. Data indicate that mitochondria could be the main target of this drug. The aim of this work was to investigate the binding of [3H]-trimetazidine on a purified preparation of rat liver mitochondria. [3H]-trimetazidine binds to two populations of mitochondrial binding sites with Kd values of 0.96 and 84 μM. The total concentration of binding sites is 113 pmol mg-1 protein. Trimetazidine binding sites are differently distributed. The high-affinity ones are located on the outer membranes and represent only a small part (4%) of total binding sites, whereas the low-affinity ones are located on the inner membranes and are more abundant (96%) with a Bmax = 108 pmol mg-1 protein. Drug displacement studies with pharmacol. markers for different mitochondrial targets showed that [3H]-trimetazidine binding sites are different from previously described mitochondrial sites. The possible involvement of [3H]-trimetazidine binding sites in the regulation of the mitochondrial permeability transition pore (MTP), a voltage-dependent channel sensitive to cyclosporin A, was investigated with mitochondrial swelling expts. Trimetazidine inhibited the mitochondrial swelling induced by Ca2+ plus tert-butylhydroperoxide (t-BH). This effect was concentration-dependent with an IC50 value of 200 μM. Assuming that trimetazidine effectiveness may be related to its structure as an amphiphilic cation, the authors compared it with other compds. exhibiting the same chemical characteristic both for their ability to inhibit MTP opening and to displace [3H]-trimetazidine bound to mitochondria. Selected compds. were drugs known to interact with various biol. membranes. A strong correlation between swelling inhibition potency and low-affinity [3H]-trimetazidine binding sites was observed: r=0.907. These data suggest that mitochondrial sites labeled with [3H]-trimetazidine may be involved in the MTP inhibition.

IT **50-53-3**, Chlorpromazine, biological studies **60-87-7**, Promethazine **83-89-6**, Quinacrine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(evidence for existence of [3H]-trimetazidine binding sites involved in regulation of mitochondrial permeability transition pore and effect of

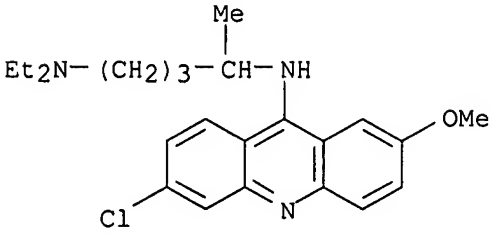
other agents in relation to anti-**ischemic** activity)
RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 83-89-6 CAPLUS
CN 1,4-Pentanediamine, N4-(6-chloro-2-methoxy-9-acridinyl)-N1,N1-diethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



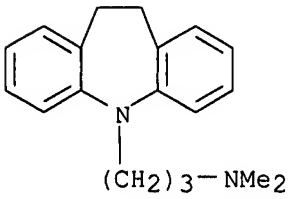
REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 13 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:119065 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:119065
TITLE: Pharmacological study of amantadine, a new drug for **Parkinson**'s disease
AUTHOR(S): Mori, Jyo; Sato, Yoshihiko; Ohashi, Takeo; Hitomi, Masahiro
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fujisawa Co., Ltd., Osaka, Japan
SOURCE: Nippon Yakurigaku Zasshi (**1974**), 70(1), 119-26
CODEN: NYKZAU; ISSN: 0015-5691
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Amantadine (I) [768-94-5] was not inhibitory to the tremor induced by tremorine and oxotremorine in mice, but was inhibitory to the catatonia induced by neuroleptics in rats. I potentiated the effect of L-dopa on motor activity and the effect of methamphetamine in a Sidman type conditioned avoidance response. In these effects, I was essentially as

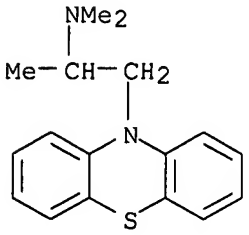
active as trihexyphenidyl [144-11-6], promethazine [**60-87-7**], and imipramine [**50-49-7**]. The effect of I was one-tenth that of other antiparkinson drugs in inhibiting dopamine [51-61-6] uptake into the striatal synaptosomes of the rat. However, I was more effective regarding dopamine uptake into the aminergic neuron terminals in the iris and median eminence of reserpinized rats.

IT **50-49-7 60-87-7**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmacol. of, amantadine in relation to)

RN 50-49-7 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

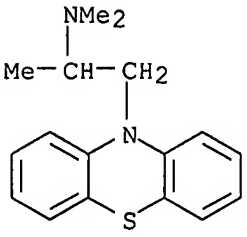


L15 ANSWER 14 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:57337 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:57337
TITLE: Use of fetal mouse salivary glands in culture to detect embryotoxicity: evaluation of eight additional chemicals
AUTHOR(S): Lyng, R. Douglas
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biol. Sci., Indiana Univ. Purdue Univ., Ft. Wayne, IN, 46805, USA
SOURCE: Toxicology Letters (**1990**), 54(2-3), 245-51
CODEN: TOLED5; ISSN: 0378-4274
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Several developmental processes interact to convert an epithelial bud into a salivary gland with many lobes. For each chemical tested, 20 glands were placed into a control and each of 3 concns. of the chemical From dose-response curves, the concentration that reduced gland growth by 50% was determined and divided into the LD50 for mice. These ratios were used to compare the toxicity of the chems. The ratios of cyclamate, diphenhydramine, allopurinol, nitrofen, and urethane would indicate that embryotoxicity would not be expected without maternal toxicity. Promethazine, diethyldithiocarbamate, and 5-fluorouracil would be expected to show embryotoxicity without maternal toxicity.

IT **60-87-7**, Promethazine

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(toxicity of, to embryo salivary gland and dams)
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 15 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:115322 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:159863
TITLE: Methods of diagnosing or treating irritable bowel syndrome and other disorders caused by small intestinal bacterial overgrowth
INVENTOR(S): Lin, Henry C.; Pimental, Mark
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001011077	A2	20010215	WO 2000-US22030	20000811 <--
WO 2001011077	A3	20010830		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6861053	B1	20050301	US 1999-374142	19990811
EP 1200828	A2	20020502	EP 2000-952739	20000811
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
US 2003031625	A1	20030213	US 2002-107240	20020326
US 6805852	B2	20041019		
US 2005014693	A1	20050120	US 2004-853824	20040526
US 2005008652	A1	20050113	US 2004-915193	20040810
US 7056686	B2	20060606		
US 2006029550	A1	20060209	US 2005-234516	20050923
US 2006147496	A1	20060706	US 2006-348995	20060207

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

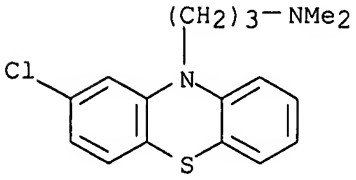
US 1999-374142	A	19990811
US 1995-442843	B1	19950517
US 1997-832307	A1	19970403
US 1999-359583	B2	19990722
US 1999-374143	A2	19990811
US 1999-420046	B2	19991018
US 2000-546119	A2	20000410
WO 2000-US22030	W	20000811

WO 2000-US22168	A	20000811
WO 2001-US11238	A	20010407
US 2001-837797	A3	20010417
US 2002-107240	A3	20020326
US 2004-810020	A1	20040326
US 2004-915193	A1	20040810

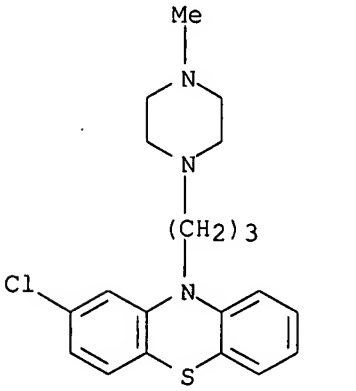
AB Disclosed is a method of diagnosing irritable bowel syndrome, fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome, depression, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, autoimmune diseases, such as multiple **sclerosis** and systemic lupus erythematosus, or Crohn's disease, which involves detecting the presence of small intestinal bacterial overgrowth (SIBO) in a human subject having at least one symptom associated with a suspected diagnosis of any of those diagnostic categories. Also disclosed is a method of treating these disorders, and other disorders caused by SIBO, that involves at least partially eradicating a SIBO condition in the human subject. The method includes administration of anti-microbial or probiotic agents, or normalizing intestinal motility by employing a prokinetic agent. The method improves symptoms, including hyperalgesia related to SIBO and disorders caused by SIBO. Also disclosed is a kit for the diagnosis or treatment of irritable bowel syndrome, fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome, depression, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, autoimmune diseases, or Crohn's disease. Breath hydrogen testing was done on patients after an overnight fast and swallowing Chronulac formula containing 10 g lactulose. Breath samples were analyzed for hydrogen content with a gas chromatograph.

IT **50-53-3**, Chlorpromazine, biological studies **58-38-8**, Prochlorperazine **60-87-7**, Promethazine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(as prokinetic agent; methods of diagnosing or treating irritable bowel syndrome and other disorders caused by small intestinal bacterial overgrowth)

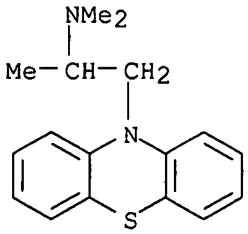
RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



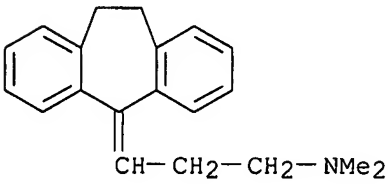
RN 58-38-8 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 2-chloro-10-[3-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)propyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



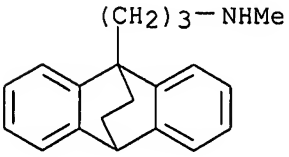
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **50-48-6**, Amitriptyline **10262-69-8**, Maprotiline
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods of diagnosing or treating irritable bowel syndrome and other disorders caused by small intestinal bacterial overgrowth)
RN 50-48-6 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 10262-69-8 CAPLUS
CN 9,10-Ethanoanthracene-9(10H)-propanamine, N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



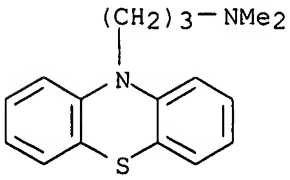
L15 ANSWER 16 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:63501 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:63501
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:12196a-c
TITLE: Experimental shock. Production of **ischemic** necrosis of the skin by. an intradermal injection of endotoxin or vasopressor amine
AUTHOR(S): Evers, Carl G.; Brunson, Joel G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
SOURCE: American Journal of Pathology (**1960**), 37, 551-67
CODEN: AJPAA4; ISSN: 0002-9440
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB When intradermal injections of adrenaline (I), l-noradrenaline (II), or Escherichia coli endotoxin (lipopolysaccharide) (III) were made into rabbits of both sexes, the incidence of **ischemic** cutaneous necrosis was approx. 70%. The injections were given simultaneously with or 4 hrs. after rotation of the animals in a drum since the incidence was

only 25% if the drugs were injected 4 hrs. prior to rotation stress. Pathol. features of the lesions are described. The incidence of lesions decreased in the order III, I, and II. Similar dermal lesions were induced by intradermal injections of ephedrine, phenylephedrine, or isoproterenol (isopropylarterenol). The lesions were prevented by intravenous injection of a mixture of promazine and promethazine but were not affected by the prior administration of heparin. Pretreatment with N mustard increased the severity of the lesions. Mechanisms of lesion production are interpreted n relation to similar lesions reported by other workers. Although vasospasm has a major role in producing the lesions, it is not the only factor. Old tuberculin is reported to have produced similar lesions. It was not possible to induce cutaneous lesions by giving I or III during hemorrhagic shock.

IT **58-40-2**, Phenothiazine, 10-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-
(in skin disorder from adrenaline, endotoxin, etc., promethazine in relation to)

RN 58-40-2 CAPLUS

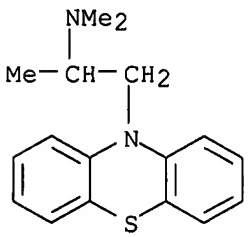
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **60-87-7**, Phenothiazine, 10-[2-(dimethylamino)propyl]-
(in skin disorder from adrenaline, toxin, etc., promazine and)

RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS

CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 17 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:37819 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 68:37819

TITLE: Promethazine and benadryl effect on collateral coronary circulation

AUTHOR(S): Gubarev, E. A.; Pichugin, V. V.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kursk. Med. Inst., Kursk, USSR

SOURCE: Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya (Moscow) (**1967**), 30(6), 681-4
CODEN: FATOAO; ISSN: 0014-8318

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

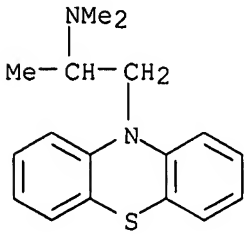
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Promethazine (diprazine) and, to a somewhat lesser extent, benadryl (dimedrol) administered i.v. at 5 mg./kg. to anesthetized dogs with exptl. **myocardial infarction** increased the collateral coronary circulation during biphasic action. After the initial decrease (5-7 min.) in collateral coronary circulation, promethazine increased the volume rate, while decreasing the systemic and retrograde arterial pressure and the peripheral vascular resistance in the **ischemic** region,

apparently due to direct action on the interarterial anastomoses. The initial dimedrol-induced decrease (1-2 min.) and then increase in coronary circulation were accompanied by parallel changes in the systemic arterial and retrograde pressures.

IT **60-87-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(heart circulation response to, in **myocardial infarction**)

RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 18 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:569660 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:94376
TITLE: Buccal, polar and non-polar spray containing atropine
INVENTOR(S): Dugger, Harry A., III; Abd El-Shafy, Mohammed
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 21 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 230,085.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 19
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004136915	A1	20040715	US 2003-671719	20030929
WO 9916417	A1	19990408	WO 1997-US17899	19971001 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1029536	A1	20000823	EP 2000-109347	19971001 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
EP 1036561	A1	20000920	EP 2000-109357	19971001 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
US 2003095926	A1	20030522	US 2002-230085	20020829
US 2007048229	A1	20070301	US 2006-443260	20060531

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

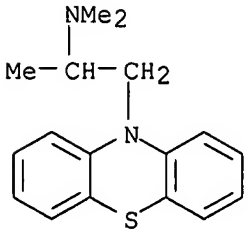
WO 1997-US17899	A2 19971001
US 2000-537118	A2 20000329
US 2002-230085	A2 20020829
EP 1997-911621	A3 19971001
US 2003-671719	A3 20030929

AB Buccal aerosol sprays or capsules using polar and non-polar solvent have now been developed which provide atropine for rapid absorption through the

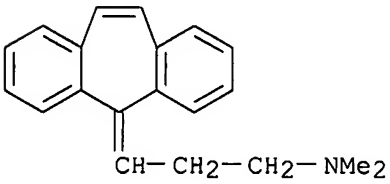
oral mucosa, resulting in fast onset of effect. The buccal polar compns. of the invention comprise formulation I: aqueous polar solvent, atropine, and optional taste mask and/or flavoring agent; formulation II: aqueous polar solvent, atropine, optionally flavoring agent, and propellant; formulation III: non-polar solvent, atropine, and optional flavoring agent; and formulation IV: non-polar solvent, atropine, optional flavoring agent, and propellant; formulation V: a mixture of a polar and a non-polar solvent, atropine, and optional flavoring agent; formulation VI: a mixture of a polar and a non-polar solvent, atropine, optional flavoring agent, and propellant.

IT **60-87-7**, Promethazine **303-53-7**, Cyclobenzaprine **5786-21-0**, Clozapine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(buccal, polar and non-polar spray containing atropine)

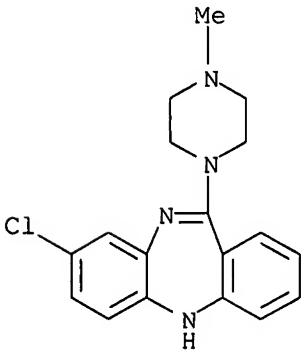
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



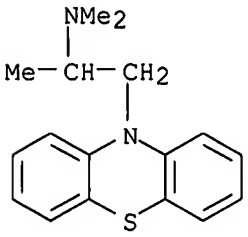
RN 303-53-7 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



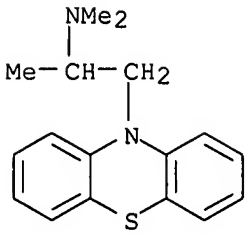
RN 5786-21-0 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenzo[b,e][1,4]diazepine, 8-chloro-11-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 19 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1954:47465 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 48:47465
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:8434c-d
TITLE: **Parkinson**'s disease
AUTHOR(S): Durel, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hopital St. Lazare, Paris
SOURCE: Excerpta Medica, Section 2: Physiology, Biochemistry and Pharmacology (**1950**), 3(Sect. VIII), 365
CODEN: EMPBA4; ISSN: 0014-4061
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB In 250 cases of parkinsonism, Diparcol was effective (moderate to very good action) in all but 6.1% of the cases (which showed side effects which are discussed). The action is greatest on the hypertony and bradykinesia, and least on the tremor. Salivation is not affected. The action is discussed in relation to the effects of parpanit, phenergan, and benadryl.
IT **60-87-7**, Phenothiazine, 10-(2-dimethylaminopropyl)-
(in Parkinsonism treatment)
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 20 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1954:47464 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 48:47464
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:8434c-d
TITLE: **Parkinson**'s disease
AUTHOR(S): Durel, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hopital St. Lazare, Paris
SOURCE: Journal de Medecine de Lyon (**1949**), 30, 431-8
CODEN: JMLYA6; ISSN: 0021-7883
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB In 250 cases of parkinsonism, Diparcol was effective (moderate to very good action) in all but 6.1% of the cases (which showed side effects which are discussed). The action is greatest on the hypertony and bradykinesia, and least on the tremor. Salivation is not affected. The action is discussed in relation to the effects of parpanit, phenergan, and benadryl.
IT **60-87-7**, Phenothiazine, 10-(2-dimethylaminopropyl)-
(in Parkinsonism treatment)
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

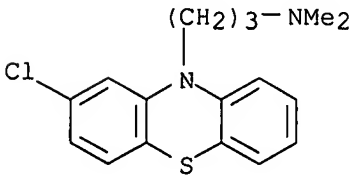


L15 ANSWER 21 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:400451 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:451
TITLE: Physiological and pharmacological correlates of calcium antagonist receptors
AUTHOR(S): Wagner, John A.; Reynolds, Ian J.; Snyder, Solomon H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, MD, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology (**1987**), 10(Suppl. 10), S1-S9
CODEN: JCPCDT; ISSN: 0160-2446
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

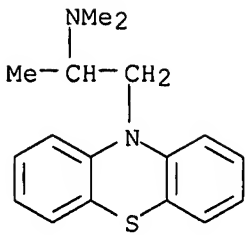
AB Voltage-sensitive and Na+-dependent Ca2+ flux into synaptosomes as well as Na+-dependent influx in cardiac sarcolemmal vesicles were studied in hamsters and rats. Rapid, voltage-sensitive 45Ca2+ influx into synaptosomes is blocked by Cd and the novel peptide toxin ω-conotoxin GVIA, but not by dihydropyridine and phenylalkylamine Ca2+ antagonists, even though [3H]dihydropyridines and [3H]phenylalkylamines bind to synaptosomes. The toxin also blocks voltage-sensitive neurotransmitter release from synaptosomes. Na+-dependent Ca2+ flux into synaptosomes and cardiac sarcolemmal vesicles is inhibited by selected antihistamines, neuroleptics, and tricyclic antidepressants. Neurotransmitter release could be elicited from synaptosomes by changing the Na+ gradient; this neurotransmitter release is absolutely Ca2+-dependent and blocked by Na+/Ca2+ exchange inhibitors, thereby suggesting that physiol. neurotransmitter release may have a Na+/Ca2+ exchange component. More potent Na+/Ca2+ exchange inhibitors may have cardiovascular roles as inotropic agents or antagonists of Ca2+-related injury to cardiomyocytes during **reperfusion** or other disease states.

IT **50-53-3**, Chlorpromazine, biological studies **60-87-7**, Promethazine **303-49-1**, Chlorimipramine **5786-21-0**, Clozapine
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(calcium-sodium exchange by brain synaptosomes and cardiac sarcolemma response to)

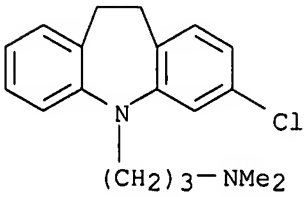
RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



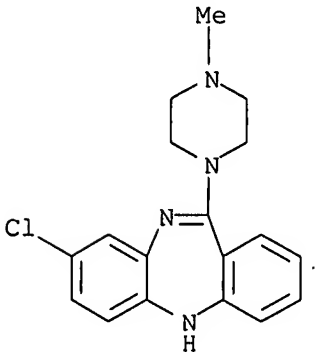
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 303-49-1 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 3-chloro-10,11-dihydro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 5786-21-0 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenzo[b,e][1,4]diazepine, 8-chloro-11-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 22 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1958:31457 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 52:31457
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 52:5664h-i
TITLE: The influence of drugs used in treatment of **Parkinson**'s disease on veratrine contractions
AUTHOR(S): Dorner, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kerckhoff Inst., Bad Nauheim, Germany
SOURCE: Arzneimittel-Forschung (**1957**), 7, 725-7
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

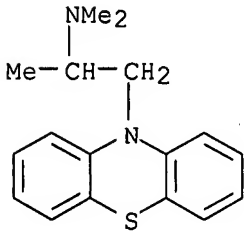
AB The antagonistic effect of drugs on veratrine contractions of the isolated frog muscle has been tested. The following (in order of decreasing activity) are effective in dilns of 1:400,000-1:100,000: 3-piperidino-1-phenyl-1-cyclohexyl-1-propanol-HCl; 1-cyclohexyl-1-phenyl-4-piperidinobutanol-HCl; 1-(1-cyclohexenyl)-1-phenyl-3-piperidinopropanol-HCl; diethylaminoethyl 1-phenyl-1-cyclopentanecarboxylate-HCl; 10-(2-dimethylaminopropyl)phenothiazine-HCl; total extract from Belladonna

roots; atropine.

IT **60-87-7**, Phenothiazine, 10-(2-dimethylaminopropyl)-
(effect on muscle response to veratrine)

RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS

CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 23 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1955:40450 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 49:40450

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 49:7738i,7739a-b

TITLE: Sympathicolytic, adrenolytic, and noradrenolytic effects of phenothiazines

AUTHOR(S): Bubnoff, M. v.; Hoffmann, D.; Schmid, E.; Taugner, R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Heidelberg, Germany

SOURCE: Naunyn-Schmiedebergs Archiv fuer Pharmakologie und Experimentelle Pathologie (**1955**), 224, 443-51
CODEN: APEPA2; ISSN: 0365-5423

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

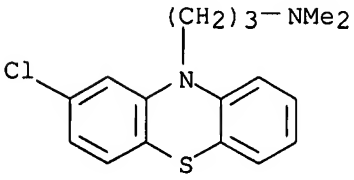
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The effect of phenothiazine compds. on the renal **ischemia** in cats in chloralose-urethan anesthesia after stimulation of the plexus renalis was investigated by comparison with the effect of dehydroergotamine and Antistine. The effectiveness of Megaphen (Largactil), Pacatal (N-methyl-3-piperidylmethylphenothiazine), Padisal (Multergun), Antistine, Atosil (Phenergan), and Latibon (Diparcol) (10-(2-diethylaminoethyl)phenothiazine) compared as 40:2.5:3:2:2:1. The effect of Megaphen lasted longer than that of the other compds. Similar results were obtained with smaller doses by postganglionic stimulation of the cervical sympathetic nerve and after intravenous injection of adrenaline and noradrenaline tested on the denervated nictitating membrane of the decapitated cat.

IT **50-53-3**, Phenothiazine, 2-chloro-10-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-
60-87-7, Phenothiazine, 10-(2-dimethylaminopropyl)-
(effect on kidney **ischemia** in anesthesia)

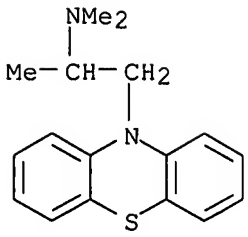
RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS

CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS

CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

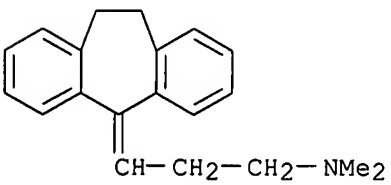


L15 ANSWER 24 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:884254 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:160858
TITLE: Top 200 medicines: can new actions be discovered through computer-aided prediction?
AUTHOR(S): Poroikov, V.; Akimov, D.; Shabelnikova, E.; Filimonov, D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Biomedical Chemistry of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, 119832, Russia
SOURCE: SAR and QSAR in Environmental Research (**2001**), 12(4), 327-344
CODEN: SQERED; ISSN: 1062-936X
PUBLISHER: Gordon & Breach Science Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

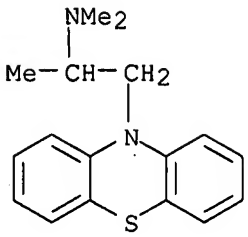
AB Computer-aided prediction of the biol. activity spectra by the program PASS was applied to a set of 130 pharmaceuticals from the list of the Top 200 medicines. The known pharmacol. effects were found in the predicted activity spectra in 93.2% of cases. Addnl., the probability of some supplementary effects was also predicted to be significant, including angiogenesis inhibition, bone formation stimulation, possible use in cognition disorders treatment, multiple **sclerosis** treatment, etc. These predictions, if confirmed exptl., may become a cause for a new application of pharmaceuticals from the Top 200 list. Most of known side and toxic effects were also predicted by PASS. PASS predictions at earlier R & D stages may thus provide a basis for finding new "leads" among already launched drugs and may help direct more attention to those particular effects of pharmaceuticals in clin. use which become apparent only in a small part of the population and require addnl. precautions.

IT **50-48-6**, Amitriptyline **60-87-7**, Promethazine **303-53-7**, Cyclobenzaprine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(drug discovery through computer-aided prediction)

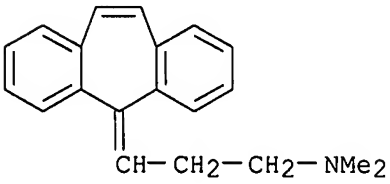
RN 50-48-6 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 303-53-7 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

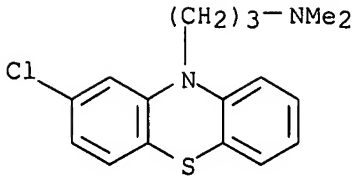
L15 ANSWER 25 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:134517 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:148749
TITLE: Fluorometric determination of lipid oxidizability in biological systems using diphenylhexatriene
INVENTOR(S): Hermetter, Albin; Hofer, Gerald; Lichtenberg, Dov
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Austria
SOURCE: Austrian, 10 pp.
CODEN: AUXXAK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
AT 405693	B	19991025	AT 1994-1875	19941004 <--
AT 9401875	A	19990215		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AT 1994-1875	19941004

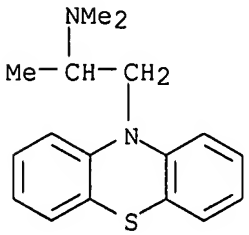
AB The invention concerns the determination of lipid oxidizability in biol. systems, e.g. in lipoproteins, by using diphenylhexatriene and its lipid-derivs. as markers for detecting the progress of oxidation via the decreasing fluorescent signal. The method is used for cells, serum, and food samples for measuring the effects of oxidants or antioxidants.

IT **50-53-3**, Chlorpromazine, biological studies **60-87-7**, Promethazine
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(fluorometric determination of lipid oxidizability in biol. systems using diphenylhexatriene)

RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

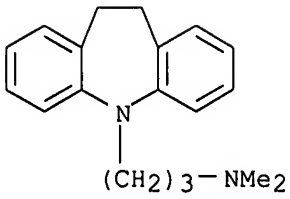


L15 ANSWER 26 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:488412 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:88412
TITLE: Use of PC12 cells as a neurotoxicological screen: Characterization of anticyanide compounds
AUTHOR(S): Borowitz, J. L.; Kanthasamy, A. G.; Mitchell, P. J.; Isom, G. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Pharm. Pharmacal Sci., Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN, 47907-1334, USA
SOURCE: Fundamental and Applied Toxicology (**1993**), 20(2), 133-40
CODEN: FAATDF; ISSN: 0272-0590
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

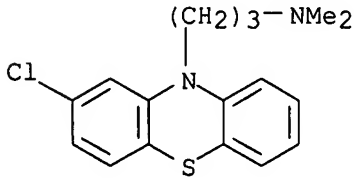
AB A series of six biochem. markers of cyanide toxicity (dopamine release, hydroperoxide generation, cytosolic-free calcium levels, catalase activity, cytochrome oxidase activity, and superoxide dismutase activity) in cultured rat pheochromocytoma (PC12) cells were used to establish a screen for evaluation of potential anticyanide compds. Thirty-nine substances, including anticonvulsants, adrenergic blockers, antioxidants, and antipsychotics were tested and ranked according to the results. Based on the composite scoring in all six assays, carbamazepine, mannitol, allopurinol, and phenytoin were ranked as the most effective anticyanide compds. Addnl., known cyanide antidotes (e.g., pyruvate, mercaptopyruvate, α-ketoglutarate, naloxone, and flunarizine) obtained relatively high ranking in the PC12 cell screen. Furthermore, a significant correlation was found between protective effects (based on LD50s) of cyanide antidotes in mice and ranking in the in vitro screen. This study illustrates that by assaying a series of biochem. markers in a neuronal-type cell line, a rapid, cost-effective in vitro toxicol. screen is possible. Several compds. have been identified which inhibit the biochem. effects of cyanide and may be used to enhance effectiveness of the standard cyanide antidotes.

IT **50-49-7**, Imipramine **50-53-3**, Chlorpromazine, biological studies **60-87-7**, Promethazine
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(cyanide toxicity to PC12 cell response to, neurotoxicity screening in relation to)

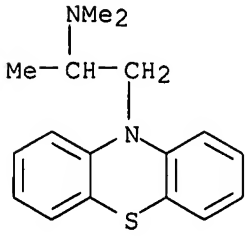
RN 50-49-7 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



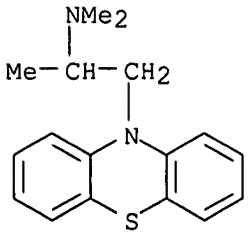
L15 ANSWER 27 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:137557 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:137557
TITLE: A prospective toxicity evaluation (COMPACT) on 40 chemicals currently being tested by the National Toxicology Program
AUTHOR(S): Lewis, David F. V.; Ioannides, Costas; Parke, Dennis V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Univ. Surrey, Guildford/Surrey, GU2 5XH, UK
SOURCE: Mutagenesis (**1990**), 5(5), 433-5
CODEN: MUTAEX; ISSN: 0267-8357
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The computer-optimized mol. parametric anal. of **chem.** **toxicity** (COMPACT) procedure was used to determine the mol. conformation and electronic structure of a series of 40 chems. (out of a total of 44). The procedure can evaluate whether they interact with the active site of cytochrome P 450 I or to the binding site of the Ah receptor, and hence to manifest carcinogenicity/toxicity. This is in response to the recent publication by R. W. Tennant, et al. (1990) and their invitation to participate in a prospective identification of potential mutagenicity/carcinogenicity of these 44 chems. Correlation of COMPACT with potential genotoxicity was 25/40 (63%): COMPACT also predicted toxicity/carcinogenicity in 10 chems. (25%) considered to be potentially nongenotoxic [naphthalene, promethazine, resorcinol,

p-nitrophenol, tricresyl phosphate, bis(bromoethyl)propanediol, 3,4-dihydrocoumarin, theophylline, triamterene and chloramine] and predicted the absence of toxicity in four chems. (10%) considered to be potentially genotoxic (Me bromide, hydrazoic acid, 2,3-dibromo-1-propanol, and 1,2,3-trichloropropane).

IT **60-87-7**, Promethazine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(toxicity of, prediction of, by COMPACT program)

RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS

CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 28 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:162507 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:162507

TITLE: Role of biogenic amines in tourniquet shock

AUTHOR(S): Kovalcik, Vladimir; Jablonicka, Kvetoslava

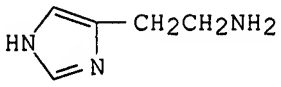
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lek. Fac., Univ. Komenskeho, Bratislava, Czech.

SOURCE: Bratislavske Lekarske Listy (**1978**), 70(5), 586-91
CODEN: BLLIAX; ISSN: 0006-9248

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Slovak

GI



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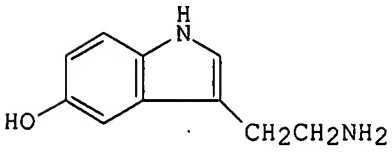

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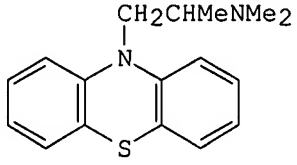
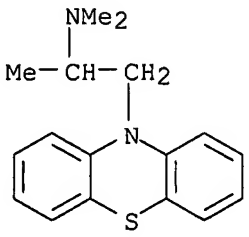


III

AB Three i.p. injections of 30 histamine (I) [51-45-6], 15 serotonin (II) [50-67-9], 5 promethazine (III) [**60-87-7**], or 0.1 mg/kg Compound 48/80 (IV) given in 15-min intervals 30 min before application of a 4.5-h tourniquet **ischemia** decreased to 87.5% tourniquet shock mortality of rats by 16.66, 20, 10, and 20%, resp. After a 6-h **ischemia** the I releaser IV was ineffective, whereas I, II, and III decreased the 100% shock mortality by 50, 60, and 30%, resp. Serum from shocked rats pretreated with I, II, III, or IV increased peripheral resistance to perfusion in isolated rabbit ear more than did serum from shocked rats which were not pretreated.

IT **60-87-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(shock treatment with)
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

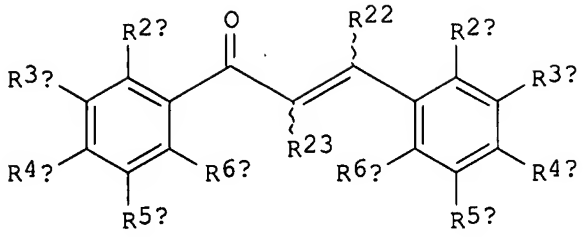


L15 ANSWER 29 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:935594 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:69730
TITLE: Preparation of 1,3-bis-(substituted-phenyl)-2-propen-1-ones as VCAM-1 inhibitors for treatment of inflammatory disorders
INVENTOR(S): Meng, Charles Q.; Ni, Liming; Sikorski, James A.; Hoong, Lee K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Atherogenics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 220 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2001098291	A2	20011227	WO 2001-US19720		20010620 <--
WO 2001098291	A3	20020516			
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
CA 2413878	A1	20011227	CA 2001-2413878		20010620 <--
BR 2001011889	A	20030624	BR 2001-11889		20010620
EP 1330448	A2	20030730	EP 2001-946583		20010620
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR					
US 6608101	B1	20030819	US 2001-886348		20010620
JP 2004501147	T	20040115	JP 2002-504247		20010620
NZ 523443	A	20041126	NZ 2001-523443		20010620
IN 2003DN00008	A	20060609	IN 2003-DN8		20030101
ZA 2003000134	A	20051006	ZA 2003-134		20030106
US 2003236298	A1	20031225	US 2003-443470		20030521
US 7078431	B2	20060718			
US 2006258735	A1	20061116	US 2006-485940		20060713
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-212769P	P	20000620
			US 2000-255934P	P	20001215
			US 2001-886348	A1	20010620
			WO 2001-US19720	W	20010620
			US 2003-443470	A1	20030521

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:69730

GI



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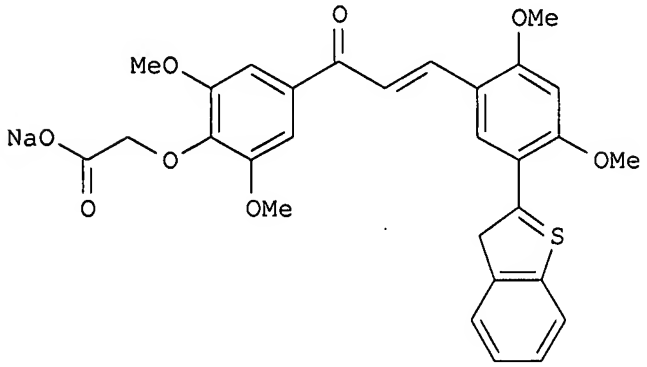


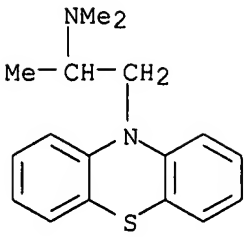
II

AB Title compds. I [wherein R2a, R3a, R4a, R5a, R6a, R2b, R3b, R4b, R5b, and R6b = independently H, (cyclo)alkyl, (hetero)aryl, carbocyclyl, (halo)alkylthio, (un)substituted alkoxy or amino, (halo)acyl, amido, (halo)alkylsulfonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, halo, OH, SH, CN, NO2, SO3H, sulf(on)amido, PO3H2, alditol, carbohydrate, amino acid, etc.; R22 and R23 = independently H or alkyl; or R22 and R6a or R23 and R6a can join together to form a bridged carbocycle, (hetero)aryl, or heterocycle; R2a and R3a, R3a and R4a, R4a and R5a, R5a and R6a, R2b and R3b, R3b and R4b, R4b and R5b, or R5b and R6b and independently join to form a bridged (un)substituted carbocycle, cycloalkenyl, cycloalk(en)ylcarbonyl, (hetero)aryl, heterocycle, or alkylenedioxy; and the E or Z isomers thereof] were prepared to inhibit the expression of VCAM-1. For example, 3',5'-dimethoxy-4'-hydroxyacetophenone was treated with Et glycolate, PPh3, and di-Et azodicarboxylate in THF to give 4'-ethoxycarbonylmethoxy-3',5'-dimethoxyacetophenone (90%). Coupling the acetophenone and 5-(benzo[b]thien-2-yl)-2,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde (preparation given) in the presence of NaOH in absolute EtOH afforded the 1,3-diphenyl-2-propen-1-one II (39%), which stimulated cultured human aortic smooth muscle cell activity with IC50 of 0.45 μM. I are useful for the treatment of inflammatory disorders that are mediated by VCAM-1, including arthritis, asthma, dermatitis, cystic fibrosis, post transplantation late and chronic solid organ rejection, multiple **sclerosis**, systemic lupus erythematosis, inflammatory bowel diseases, autoimmune diabetes, diabetic retinopathy, rhinitis, **ischemia-reperfusion** injury, post-angioplasty restenosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), glomerulonephritis, Graves disease, gastrointestinal allergies, conjunctivitis, atherosclerosis, coronary artery disease, angina and small artery disease.

IT **60-87-7**, Promethazine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(co-administration of bis(substituted phenyl)propenone VCAM-1 inhibitors with antihistimines)

RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS

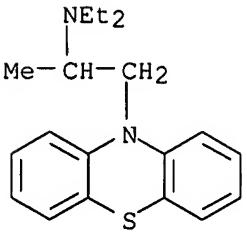
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



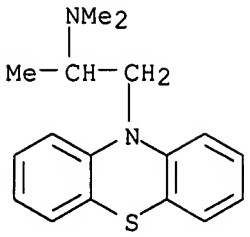
L15 ANSWER 30 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1951:1479 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 45:1479
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 45:262g-i
TITLE: Antagonism of phenothiazine derivatives (diparcol, parsidol, phenergan) toward the central effects of nicotine, and correlation with clinical experimental results in **Parkinson**'s disease
AUTHOR(S): Bovet, D.; Durel, P.; Longo, V.
SOURCE: Comptes Rendus des Seances de la Societe de Biologie et de Ses Filiales (**1950**), 144, 514-17
CODEN: CRSBAW; ISSN: 0037-9026
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Phenergan, diparcol, and 10-(2-diethylaminoisopropyl)phenothiazine (parsidol, RP 3356) were effective against the central effects of nicotine in rabbits and also clinically effective in relieving some of the symptoms of parkinsonism in human patients. 10-(2-Dimethylaminoethyl)phenothiazine (RP 3015) and diparcol ethiodide (RP 3580) had little or no such activity. The results indicate that it is a blocking of cholinergic synaptic conduction of certain centers of the central nervous system which has the therapeutic effect in parkinsonism, and not a blocking of peripheral parasympathetic receptors.

IT **522-00-9**, Phenothiazine, 10-(2-diethylaminopropyl)-
(antagonism to effect of nicotine on central nervous system)
RN 522-00-9 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **60-87-7**, Phenothiazine, 10-(2-dimethylaminopropyl)-
(effect on nicotine action and on Parkinsonism)
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

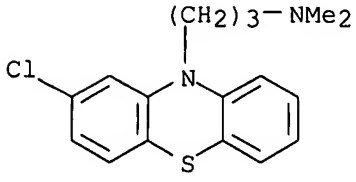


L15 ANSWER 31 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:92885 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:195126
TITLE: Chlorpromazine reduces toxicity and Ca2+ uptake induced by amyloid β protein (25-35) in vitro
AUTHOR(S): Ueda, Keiichi; Yagami, Tatsurou; Asakura, Kenji; Kawasaki, Kazuo
CORPORATE SOURCE: CNS Research Laboratories, Shionogi and Co. Ltd., 3-1-1 Futabacho, Toyonaka, Osaka, 561, Japan
SOURCE: Brain Research (**1997**), 748(1,2), 184-188
CODEN: BRREAP; ISSN: 0006-8993
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

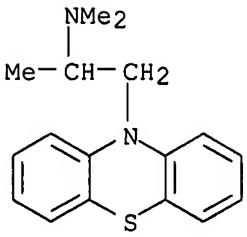
AB Amyloid β protein (Aβ), has been reported to be toxic to neurons in vitro. However, the mol. mechanism leading to neuronal death remains unknown. Here we report protective effects of phenothiazines, a class of neuroleptic agent, against Aβ toxicity in primary cultures of rat cortical neurons and PC12 cells. β(25-35), an active sequence of Aβ, showed dose-dependent reduction of the 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide dye (MTT) reductivity, and chlorpromazine (CPZ), promethazine or trifluoperazine restored it at micromolar concentration The significant increase in Ca2+ uptake by chronic treatment with β(25-35) was reduced not only by nimodipine but also by CPZ. These results suggest that phenothiazines attenuate β(25-35) toxicity possibly by reducing Ca2+ influx through L-type Ca2+ channels.

IT **50-53-3**, Chlorpromazine, biological studies **60-87-7**, Promethazine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chlorpromazine reduces toxicity and Ca2+ uptake induced by amyloid β protein (25-35))

RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



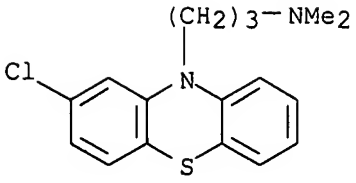
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



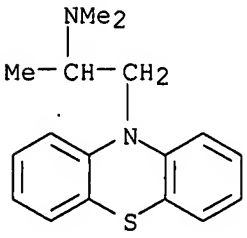
L15 ANSWER 32 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:6744 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:6744
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:1237b-e
TITLE: The mechanism of urea pustule formation. III. The mechanism of formation of pustules caused by urea and proteolytic enzymes in human skin during and after interruption of blood circulation
AUTHOR(S): Rajka, E.
SOURCE: Hautarzt (**1962**), 13(9), 402-7
CODEN: HAUTAW; ISSN: 0017-8470
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB cf. preceding abstract Urea concns. of 5-25%, injected intracutaneously into arms in which circulation was prevented, caused cyanotic patches of obstruction hyperemia to appear. Central cyanosis was often more intense than peripheral cyanosis. About 4-5 min. postinjection, the epithelium loosened and split in the cyanotic regions, and pustules formed only in the area of central cyanosis. The synthetic antihistamines, Phenergan (I) (1.25 and 2.5%), Neo-antergan (2%), Pragman (1%), synopen (II) (1%), and Antistine (III), given intracutaneously with urea, increased cyanosis but either did not change or decreased epithelial loosening and pustule formation. During circulation inhibition, intracutaneous injections of 0.1 ml. each of 0.02% α-chymotrypsin, pepsin, or trypsin (IV), 16.5 units of 0.1 or 0.01% of elastase (V), and 0.5 and 0.005% collagen mucoprotease (VI) caused cyanosis. After circulation had been restored, all but α-chymotrypsin caused cyanosis, and V and VI also caused skin loosening and pustule formation. In human skin during normal circulation, 0.5% IV, 0.25% VI, and 0.5% pepsin caused central cyanosis, and VI and 16.5 units of 0.5% V caused skin loosening and pustule formation. II (1%) decreased cyanosis caused by 1% IV, but did not significantly affect epithelial loosening or pustule formation induced by IV, whereas 1.25% I and 2.5% III had no effect on cyanosis, skin loosening, or pustule formation induced by IV. II (1%) enhanced cyanosis, epithelial loosening, and pustule formation induced by 1% IV, and 2.5% III enhanced epithelial loosening and pustule formation induced by 1% IV, but 1.25% I had no effect on IV. Synopen (1%) reduced or inhibited cyanosis, epithelial loosening, and pustule formation induced by 1% VI, and 1.25% I inhibited cyanosis induced by 1% VI, but 2.5% III had no effect on VI. Antihistamines had no uniform influence on pustule formation induced by protolytic enzymes or urea.

IT **50-53-3P**, Phenothiazine, 2-chloro-10-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-
60-87-7P, Phenothiazine, 10-[2-(dimethylamino)propyl]-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(urea pustule formation in skin after treatment with)
RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



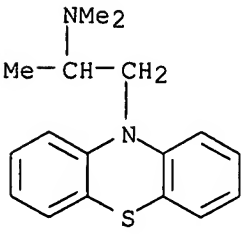
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 33 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:69718 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92:69718
TITLE: Changes in some enzyme indexes in the serum of rats with tourniquet shock and the effect of histamine and antihistaminics on them
AUTHOR(S): Jablonicka, Kvetoslava; Kovalcik, Vladimir
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lek. Fak. Univ. Komenskeho, Bratislava, 80100, Czech.
SOURCE: Bratislavske Lekarske Listy (**1979**), 71(6), 641-8
CODEN: BLLIAX; ISSN: 0006-9248
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Slovak

AB Pretreatment with histamine [51-45-6], H1-, and H2-antihistaminics decreased the lethality of tourniquet shock in rats. Promethazine [**60-87-7**] was the most and metiamide [34839-70-8] the least effective. Promethazine administered with metiamide gave 100% lethality. In tourniquet shock proteolytic activity, trypsin inhibiting activity, and alkaline phosphatase [9001-78-9] activity increased. Histamine decreased the increased proteolytic activity, but not the other activities. After administration of clemastine [15686-51-8] and promethazine, the increased alkaline phosphatase was reduced. Promethazine decreased trypsin inhibiting activity but failed to affect proteolytic activity.

IT **60-87-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(tourniquet shock response to)
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 34 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:413548 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:13548
TITLE: Lipid peroxidation in brain tissue in vitro: antioxidant effects of barbiturates
AUTHOR(S): Smith, David S.; Rehncrona, Stig; Westerberg, Eva; Akesson, Bjorn; Siesjo, Bo K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Neurosurg., Univ. Hosp., Lund, Swed.
SOURCE: Acta Physiologica Scandinavica (**1979**), 105(4), 527-9
CODEN: APSCAX; ISSN: 0001-6772
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
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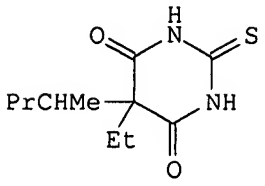
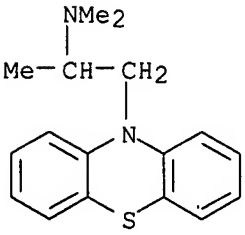


I

AB Thiopental (I) [71-73-8] (1 mM) produced 96% inhibition of malondialdehyde (MDA) formation in brain homogenates with Fe3+ and ascorbic acid present. In vitro, no other barbiturates significantly inhibited MDA formation. Fatty acid anal. showed I not only inhibited MDA production, but also inhibited the associated lipid oxidns. Thus, most barbiturates apparently do not protect the brain in **ischemia** by acting as free radical scavengers.

IT **60-87-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(malondialdehyde formation response to, antioxidant activity in brain homogenate in relation to)

RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 35 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1955:28450 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 49:28450
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 49:5534a-e
TITLE: Phenothiazine derivatives
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Societe des usines chimiques de Rhone-Poulenc
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

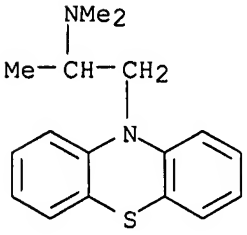
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 701741		19531230	GB	<--

AB The 10-substituted phenothiazines, C12H8SN(CH2)2NR2, C12H8SN-(CH2)3NR2, C12H8SNCH2CHMeNR2, C12H8SNCHMeCH2-NR2, where R is Me or Et, are obtained in satisfactory yield by condensing phenothiazine with the corresponding dialkylaminoalkyl halide in the presence of an alkali metal, alkali-metal hydroxide, hydride, or alkoxide, or an aryl, alkyl, or aralkyl organometallic compound, as well as in the presence of NaNH2 as described in Brit. 608,208 (C.A. 43, 2647f). The dialkylaminoalkyl halide is preferably added as a solution of the free base in C6H6, PhMe, or xylene to the mix. of the other reagents at reflux temperature Isomerization occurs during the synthesis of branched-chain phenothiazines, so that the same mix. of 2 isomeric products is obtained regardless of whether the aminoalkylhalide used contains the Me group on the α- or β-C atom. Thus, a 50% PhMe solution of 26 g. Me2NC2H4Cl is added gradually over 2 hrs. to a refluxing mixture of 39.8 g. phenothiazine, 12 g. powdered NaOH (96-8%) and 75 cc. PhMe, refluxing continued 1 more hr., and C12H8SNCH2CH2NMe2 recovered by conventional methods in 86% yield, based on the phenothiazine. Similarly, with MeCHClCH2NMe2, was obtained 81% of a mixture of C12H8SNCHMeCH2NMe2 and C12H8-SNCH2CHMeNMe2; the latter compound, a powerful antihistamine, comprising 75% of the mixture, and a mixture of 71.4% C12H8SNCHMeCH2NEt2 and 28.6% C12H8SNCH2-CHMeNEt2 is obtained in 70% yield with MeCHClCH2-NEt2. The mixts. are separated by fractional crystn, of the HCl salts from EtOH. C12H8SNCH2CH2NEt2, like C12H8SNCH2CHMeNEt2 useful in the treatment of **Parkinson**'s disease, was obtained in 77% yield by the same method from ClCH2CH2NEt2, and also in 87% yield with tert-BuONa and in 90% yield with powdered LiH as catalysts instead of powdered NaOH. C12H8SNCH2CH2NMe2 is also obtained in 46% yield with Na and in 80% yield with PhLi as catalyst.

IT **60-87-7P**, Phenothiazine, 10-(2-dimethylaminopropyl)-
522-00-9P, Phenothiazine, 10-(2-diethylaminopropyl)-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(manufacture of)

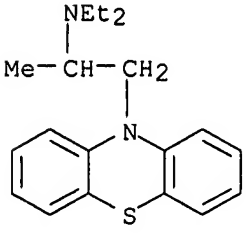
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS

CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 522-00-9 CAPLUS

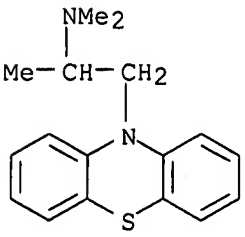
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 36 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:84919 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:177103
TITLE: Paraquat-induced free radical reaction in mouse brain microsomes
AUTHOR(S): Yang, Wan-Lin; Sun, Albert Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, 65212, USA
SOURCE: Neurochemical Research (**1998**), 23(1), 47-53
CODEN: NEREDZ; ISSN: 0364-3190
PUBLISHER: Plenum Publishing Corp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Paraquat has been implicated as an environmental toxin which may induce the syndrome of **Parkinson**'s disease after exposure to this agent. However, the biochem. mechanism by which paraquat causes cell death and neurodegeneration has not been extensively studied. Paraquat was rapidly taken up by nerve terminals isolated from mouse cerebral cortices. It induced lipid peroxidn. in a concentration dependent manner in the presence of NADPH and ferrous ion. The maximal stimulation effect was obtained at a paraquat concentration around 100 μM and the Km value for paraquat was 46.7 μM. The lipid peroxidn. required microsomal enzymes. Antioxidants, such as superoxide dismutase, catalase and promethazine significantly inhibited paraquat-induced lipid peroxidn. Due to its structural similarity to the pyridinium compound MPP+ (N-methyl-4-Ph pyridium ion), it may be taken up by dopamine neurons and cause lipid peroxidn. and cell death resulting in the manifestation of Parkinsonian syndrome.

IT **60-87-7**, Promethazine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(effect on oxidative stress; paraquat-induced free radical reaction in mouse brain microsomes)
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

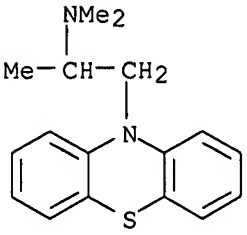
L15 ANSWER 37 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:644734 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:317632
TITLE: β-amyloid neurotoxicity in vitro: evidence of oxidative stress but not protection by antioxidants
AUTHOR(S): Pike, Christian J.; Ramezan-Arab, Nima; Cotman, Carl W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute for Brain Aging and Dementia, University of California Irvine, Irvine, CA, 92697-4540, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Neurochemistry (**1997**), 69(4), 1601-1611
CODEN: JONRA9; ISSN: 0022-3042

PUBLISHER: Lippincott-Raven
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB . Recent data from several groups suggest that the primary mechanism of β-amyloid neurotoxicity may be mediated by reactive oxygen species. To evaluate this hypothesis, we first compared the efficacy of antioxidant agents in preventing toxicity caused by oxidative insults (iron, hydrogen peroxide, and tert-Bu hydroperoxide) and β-amyloid peptides in cultured rat hippocampal neurons. Tested antioxidants (Pr gallate, Trolox, probucol, and promethazine) generally provided significant protection against oxidative insults but not β-amyloid peptides. Next, we examined whether β-amyloid causes oxidative stress, by comparing levels of lipid peroxidn. after exposure to either iron or β-amyloid. In a cell-free system, iron but not β-amyloid generated lipid peroxidn. In culture, both insults caused rapid increases in lipid peroxidn., with iron inducing higher levels at later time points. Pretreatment with the antioxidant probucol significantly reduced lipid peroxidn. caused by both insults but only attenuated iron toxicity, suggesting that lipid peroxidn. does not contribute directly to cell death induced by β-amyloid. Finally, we observed that increasing basal levels of oxidative stress by pretreating cultures with subtoxic doses of iron significantly increased neuronal vulnerability to β-amyloid. The ability of β-amyloid to induce oxidative stress and the demonstration that oxidative stress potentiates β-amyloid toxicity support the clin. use of antioxidants for AD. However, these data do not support the theory that the primary mechanism of β-amyloid toxicity involves oxidative pathways, indicating a continued need to identify addnl. cellular responses to β-amyloid that underlie its **neurodegenerative** actions.

IT **60-87-7**, Promethazine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(β-amyloid neurotoxicity in vitro and evidence of oxidative stress but not protection by antioxidants)

RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 73 THERE ARE 73 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

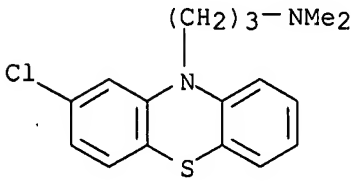
L15 ANSWER 38 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:105052 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 70:105052
TITLE: Neuropsychic alterations in uremia intoxication. Problems associated with anesthesia during extracorporeal dialysis
AUTHOR(S): Pampanini, A.; Scalini-Scala, L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Firenze, Florence, Italy
SOURCE: Acta Anaesthesiologica (**1968**), 19(4), 533-55
CODEN: ACAEAS; ISSN: 0001-5156
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Italian

AB After a brief review of the neuropsychic manifestations of renal

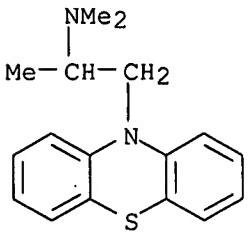
insufficiency and of the possible causes of the occurrence of cerebral accidents during extracorporeal dialysis, reports are given on the **neurological** alterations registered in such patients, with the aim of considering the possibility of a pharmacol. treatment of these neuropsychic manifestations and choice of suitable drugs. During extracorporeal dialysis, promethazine, chlorpromazine, haloperidol, and methyldiazepinone (diazepam) were administered as sedatives; a clin. evaluation followed of their therapeutic action and undesirable side effects. In general, diazepam proved to be satisfactory, particularly in the treatment of headache and excitability crises.

IT **50-53-3**, biological studies **60-87-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as sedative in extracorporeal dialysis)

RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 39 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1951:39456 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 45:39456
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 45:6743b-e
TITLE: The action on nicotine-induced tremors of substances effective in parkinsonism
AUTHOR(S): Bovet, D.; Longo, V. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ist. sup. sanita, Rome
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (**1951**), 102, 22-30
CODEN: JPETAB; ISSN: 0022-3565
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

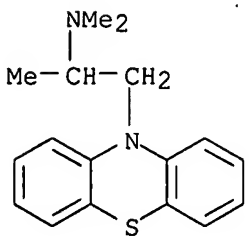
AB cf. C.A. 44, 1611d. A parallelism was found between the antagonism of some drugs (diparcol, parpanit, artane) against the tremors produced in rabbits by nicotine, and the satisfactory results were obtained with these drugs in treatment of **Parkinson**'s disease. Benadryl, phenergan, trasentin, and amphetamine showed the same central antagonistic effect; they are also beneficial in parkinsonism. This effect did not seem to be connected with antihistaminic, spasmolytic, sympathomimetic, or anesthetic properties. A comparison of 5 compds. of similar structure derived from dibenzoparathiazine afforded proof of the similarity between the antagonism that they show against the central effects of nicotine and their usefulness in treatment of parkinsonism.

Pentamethylenebistrimethylammonium iodide and Et4NBr, which antagonize the peripheral action of nicotine, did not suppress the tremors induced by nicotine. The results are discussed with respect to the mechanism of action of drugs useful in treatment of parkinsonism.

IT **60-87-7**, Phenothiazine, 10-(2-dimethylaminopropyl)-
(effect on nicotine action and on Parkinsonism)

RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS

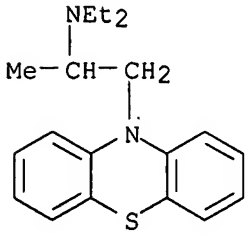
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **522-00-9**, Phenothiazine, 10-(2-diethylaminopropyl)-
(effect on nicotine-induced tremors)

RN 522-00-9 CAPLUS

CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 40 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:423518 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81:23518

TITLE: Lipid autoxidation in human skeletal muscle

AUTHOR(S): McMurray, W.; Dormandy, T. L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem. Pathol., Whittington Hosp., London, UK

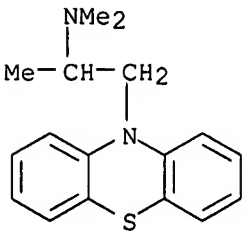
SOURCE: Clinica Chimica Acta (**1974**), 52(1), 105-14
CODEN: CCATAR; ISSN: 0009-8981

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

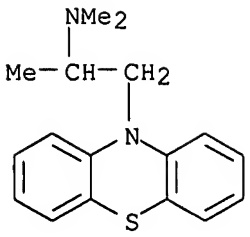
LANGUAGE: English

AB A standard method of measuring the susceptibility of human skeletal muscle to autoxidn., based on malonyldialdehyde generation during a 24-hr incubation, was devised and the major variables influencing this process were studied. The rate of autoxidn. in muscle is largely a function of the efficiency of inhibitory antioxidant mechanisms. The secondary products of autoxidn. themselves appear to behave as inhibitors. Various compds. were added to in vitro necropsy prepns. and these behaved as prooxidants, antioxidants, or had no effect. The susceptibility to autoxidn. of fresh normal muscle was measured. There were marked differences between the susceptibility to autoxidn. of anatomically distinct muscle groups; but for each group the normal range was narrow and individual results were highly reproducible. Muscle biopsies from lower limbs removed at necropsy and biopsies from amputated legs showed different autoxidn. patterns. The total lipid and α-tocopherol content of these pieces of muscle were also measured and related to susceptibility to autoxidn.

IT **60-87-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(autoxidn. inhibition by, in muscle)
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

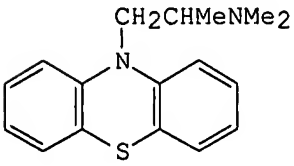


L15 ANSWER 41 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:200866 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:13873
TITLE: The effect of diazepam and promethazine treatment during pregnancy on the somatic development of human offspring
AUTHOR(S): Czeizel, A. E.; Szegal, B. A.; Joffe, J. M.; Racz, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Human Genetics and Teratology, WHO Collaborating Centre for the Community Control of Hereditary Diseases, Budapest, 1966, Hung.
SOURCE: Neurotoxicology and Teratology (**1999**), 21(2), 157-167
CODEN: NETEEC; ISSN: 0892-0362
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The postnatal longitudinal somatic, **neurol.**, mental, and behavioral developments were studied in children at birth, 8, 15, and 24 mo of life, whose mothers were treated during pregnancy with clin. doses of diazepam and promethazine and whose mothers were unexposed. The latter group was differentiated in neg. and pos. control children. The pos. control group involved mothers who had pregnancy complications similar to those of mothers in the drug groups but who were not treated with CNS-active drugs during pregnancy. It is very difficult to recruit persons for the study and control groups who are appropriate for comparative evaluation. Only firstborns and the so-called "normal" newborn infants were studied; children with low birth weight, major abnormalities, severe neonatal diseases, etc., were excluded. In this article the study design, study materials, and somatic (weight, length, head circumference) development are described. At birth, children had a lower weight in the diazepam group, but it was not noted at the eighth month of postnatal life.
IT **60-87-7**, Promethazine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(diazepam and promethazine treatment during pregnancy affects somatic development of human offspring)
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 42 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:538370 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:138370
TITLE: Effects of promethazine on the energy metabolism of normoxic and hypoxic rat brain
AUTHOR(S): MacMillan, V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med., Univ. Toronto, Toronto, ON, M5S 1A8, Can.
SOURCE: Stroke (**1982**), 13(4), 464-9
CODEN: SJCCA7; ISSN: 0039-2499
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI

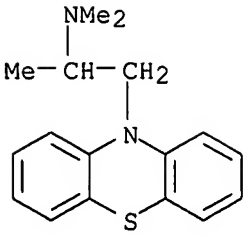


I

AB The metabolic effects of i.p. administration of promethazine (I) [**60-87-7**] on normoxic, hypoxic and hypoxic-oligemic rat brain were assessed by measurement of the cerebral contents of energy phosphates, and selected glycolytic-citric acid cycle intermediates. In normoxic brain promethazine (25-100 mg/kg) was associated with unaltered adenylates, increased glucose and aspartate and decreased pyruvate, lactate and malate; a pattern which was compatible with cerebral metabolic depression. Hypoxic animals receiving either saline or promethazine (25 mg/kg) showed equivalent decreases in ATP and increases in lactate which indicated that promethazine had no significant effect on the metabolism of the acutely hypoxic brain. In animals exposed to hypoxia plus right carotid artery occlusion (oligemia) the promethazine-treated group (25 mg/kg) showed significantly lower ATP and higher AMP contents which suggested an adverse effect on the metabolism of the acutely hypoxic-oligemic brain. Apparently, promethazine does not beneficially alter the energy metabolism of the acutely hypoxic or hypoxic-oligemic brain.

IT **60-87-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(energy metabolism in brain hypoxia and oligemia response to)

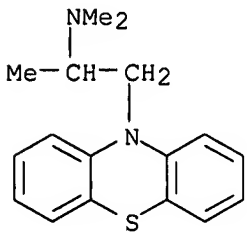
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 43 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:94891 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:94891
TITLE: Inhibition by histamine H1 receptor antagonists of endogenous glibenclamide-sensitive K+ channels in follicle-enclosed Xenopus oocytes
AUTHOR(S): Sakuta, Hidenari
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharmacol., Natl. Def. Med. Coll., Saitama, 359, Japan
SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology, Molecular Pharmacology Section (**1994**), 266(1), 99-102
CODEN: EJPPET; ISSN: 0922-4106
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Effects of histamine receptor ligands on the glibenclamide-sensitive K+ currents induced by K+ channel openers, cromakalim and Y-26763, were examined in follicle-enclosed Xenopus oocytes. Histamine H1 receptor antagonists, promethazine, dimethindene and chloropheniramine all decreased cromakalim-induced K+ currents with IC50 values of 31.5 μM, 29.5 μM and 138 μM, resp. These compds. also blocked Y-26763-induced K+ currents with comparable IC50 values. Histamine (1 mM) and histamine H2 receptor antagonists, cimetidine (0.5 mM) and ranitidine (1 mM) had little effect on these K+ currents. These results suggest that histamine H1 receptor antagonists inhibit glibenclamide-sensitive K+ currents by a mechanism other than the histamine H1 receptor antagonism. The inhibitory effects might explain, in part, the reported actions of histamine H1 receptor antagonists in **ischemia**.

IT **60-87-7**, Promethazine
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as histaminergic H1 antagonist, endogenous glibenclamide-sensitive potassium channels in Xenopus oocytes inhibition by)
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



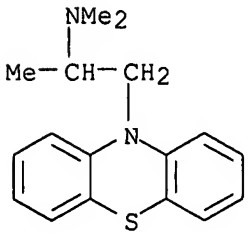
L15 ANSWER 44 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:36312 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 70:36312
TITLE: Effect produced by cardiac glycosides on the collateral coronary circulation following administration of antihistaminic drugs
AUTHOR(S): Gubarev, E. A.; Pichugin, V. V.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kursk, Med. Inst., Kursk, USSR
SOURCE: Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya (Moscow) (**1968**), 31(5), 590-3
CODEN: FATOAO; ISSN: 0014-8318
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Diprazin (5 mg./kg. i.v.) administered in combination with strophanthin (0.2 rat units/kg. i.v.) increased the effect of the glycoside on collateral coronary blood circulation in dogs. Dimedrol (5 mg./kg. i.v.) increased the intensity and prolonged the pos. effect of strophanthin on retrograde blood flow. The coronary dilating effect of gomphothin (0.2 rat units/kg. i.v.) was potentiated by combined administration with dimedrol and weakened by combination with diprazin. Diprazin apparently decreases the coronary dilating action of gomphothin by acting as an adrenal blocker, while dimedrol increases the sensitivity of the adrenoreactive systems, potentiating the pos. effect of gomphothin on the tonus of the intraarterial anastomoses the state of which affects the flow of blood into the **ischemic** zone of the myocardium.

IT **60-87-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(coronary circulation response to cardiac glycosides and)

RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

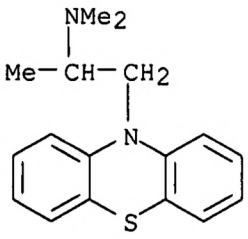


L15 ANSWER 45 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1954:43352 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 48:43352
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:7771a-c
TITLE: Coronary dilator action. III. Effect of several antihistamine compounds on coronary blood flow in the intact dog
AUTHOR(S): Winbury, Martin M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (**1954**), 110, 300-3
CODEN: JPETAB; ISSN: 0022-3565
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C.A. 47, 10110d. The coronary dilator potency decreased in the order: 10 - (2 - dimethylaminoethyl)phenothiazine (3015 R.P.), phenergan, diphenhydramine, diparcol, neoantergan, pyribenzamine. There appeared to be no direct relation between coronary dilator activity and antihistamine activity. The coronary dilation following intracoronary injection occurred without any consistent change in blood pressure, heart rate, **stroke** volume, cardiac output, total peripheral resistance, or cardiac work. Coronary resistance was always reduced. 3015 R.P. was effective after intravenous injection.

IT **60-87-7**, Phenothiazine, 10-(2-dimethylaminopropyl)-
(effect on coronary circulation)

RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:53:13 ON 28 MAY 2007
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L2             8 S METHIOTHEPIN/CN OR TRIFLUPROMAZINE/CN OR FLUFENAZINE/CN OR CH
L3             5 S PROMPIOMAZINE/CN OR DESIPRAMINE/CN OR NORTRIPTYLINE/CN OR CHL
L4             2 S CHLORPROTHIXENE/CN OR PROPIOMAZINE/CN OR AMOXEPINE/CN
L5             9 S AMOXEPINE OR MAPROTILINE/CN OR QUINACRINE/CN OR PERICIAZINE/C
L6             0 S AMOXIPINE/CN
L7             1 S AMOXAPINE/CN
L8            24 S L2 OR L3 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L7
L9            26 S L8 OR CLOMIPRAMINE/CN OR L1

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:01:03 ON 28 MAY 2007
                E STROKE+ALL/CT
L10       159333 S NEURODEGENERATIVE OR STROKE OR BRAIN TRAUMA OR HEART ATTACK O
L11       251041 S L10 OR EXCITOTOXICITY OR AMYOTROPHIC OR SCLEROSIS OR PARKINSO
L12          949 S L9 AND L11
L13          564 S L12 AND PD <= 2001
L14           45 S L13 AND L1
L15           45 FOCUS L14 1-

=> s l9 and (stroke or cerebral haemorrhage or cerebral hemorrahge or cerebral
infarct or subarachinoid hemorrhage or subdural hemorrhage or epidural hemorrhage
or cerbral ischemia or brain ischemia)
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          33206 STROKE
           2308 STROKES
          34580 STROKE
                  (STROKE OR STROKES)
         102310 CEREBRAL
            140 HAEMORRHAGE
             53 HAEMORRHAGES
            190 HAEMORRHAGE
                  (HAEMORRHAGE OR HAEMORRHAGES)
              4 CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE
                  (CEREBRAL(W)HAEMORRHAGE)
         102310 CEREBRAL
              7 HEMORRAHGE
              0 CEREBRAL HEMORRAHGE
                  (CEREBRAL(W)HEMORRAHGE)
         102310 CEREBRAL
           9329 INFARCT
           1592 INFARCTS
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            435 CEREBRAL INFARCT
                  (CEREBRAL(W)INFARCT)
             11 SUBARACHINOID
          23787 HEMORRHAGE
           2752 HEMORRHAGES
          25575 HEMORRHAGE
                  (HEMORRHAGE OR HEMORRHAGES)
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                  (SUBARACHINOID(W)HEMORRHAGE)
            350 SUBDURAL
          23787 HEMORRHAGE
           2752 HEMORRHAGES
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           2777 EPIDURAL
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             0 CERBRAL ISCHEMIA
                 (CERBRAL(W)ISCHEMIA)
        549160 BRAIN
         25464 BRAINS
        551998 BRAIN
                 (BRAIN OR BRAINS)
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            73 ISCHEMIAS
         74481 ISCHEMIA
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          8915 BRAIN ISCHEMIA
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               OR CEREBRAL INFARCT OR SUBARACHINOID HEMORRHAGE OR SUBDURAL
              HEMORRHAGE OR EPIDURAL HEMORRHAGE OR CERBRAL ISCHEMIA OR BRAIN
              ISCHEMIA)

=> s l16 and l1
          3780 L1
L17         11 L16 AND L1

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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L17
L18          11 FOCUS L17 1-

=> d ibib abs hitstr 1-11

L18  ANSWER 1 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:610913  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          141:133996
TITLE:                    Clinically approved heterocyclics act on a
                          mitochondrial target and reduce stroke
                          -induced pathology
AUTHOR(S):                Stavrovskaya, Irina G.; Narayanan, Malini V.; Zhang,
                          Wenhua; Krasnikov, Boris F.; Heemskerk, Jill; Young,
                          S. Stanley; Blass, John P.; Brown, Abraham M.; Beal,
                          M. Flint; Friedlander, Robert M.; Kristal, Bruce S.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Dementia Research Service, Burke Medical Research
                          Institute, White Plains, NY, 10605, USA
SOURCE:                   Journal of Experimental Medicine (2004), 200(2),
                          211-222
                          CODEN: JEMEAV; ISSN: 0022-1007
PUBLISHER:                Rockefeller University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal
LANGUAGE:                 English
AB   Substantial evidence indicates that mitochondria are a major checkpoint in
     several pathways leading to neuronal cell death, but discerning critical
     propagation stages from downstream consequences has been difficult.  The
     mitochondrial permeability transition (mPT) may be critical in stroke
     -related injury.  To address this hypothesis, identify potential
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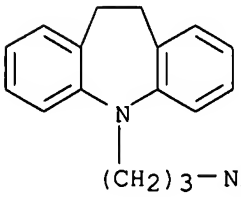
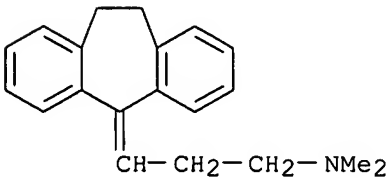
therapeutics, and screen for new uses for established drugs with known toxicity, 1,040 FDA-approved drugs and other bioactive compds. were tested as potential mPT inhibitors. We report the identification of 28 structurally related drugs, including tricyclic antidepressants and antipsychotics, capable of delaying the mPT. Clin. achievable doses of one drug in this general structural class that inhibits mPT, promethazine, were protective in both in vitro and mouse models of **stroke**. Specifically, promethazine protected primary neuronal cultures subjected to oxygen-glucose deprivation and reduced infarct size and neurol. impairment in mice subjected to middle cerebral artery occlusion/reperfusion. These results, in conjunction with new insights provided to older studies, (a) suggest a class of safe, tolerable drugs for **stroke** and neurodegeneration; (b) provide new tools for understanding mitochondrial roles in neuronal cell death; (c) demonstrate the clin./exptl. value of screening collections of bioactive compds. enriched in clin. available agents; and (d) provide discovery-based evidence that mPT is an essential, causative event in **stroke** -related injury.

IT **50-47-5**, Desipramine **50-48-6**, Amitriptyline
50-49-7, Imipramine **50-52-2**, Thioridazine
50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies **58-38-8**, Prochlorperazine **58-39-9**, Perphenazine **58-40-2**, Promazine **60-87-7**, Promethazine **72-69-5**, Nortriptyline **83-89-6**, Quinacrine **113-59-7**, Chlorprothixene **146-54-3**, Triflupromazine **303-49-1**, Clomipramine **303-53-7**, Cyclobenzaprine **314-03-4**, Pimethixene **362-29-8**, Propiomazine **522-00-9**, Ethopropazine **1668-19-5**, Doxepin **2622-26-6**, Periciazine **5786-21-0**, Clozapine **10262-69-8**, Maprotiline **14028-44-5**, Amoxapine **20229-30-5**, Methiothepin **24219-97-4**, Mianserin **53230-10-7**, Mefloquine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(clin. approved heterocyclics act on a mitochondrial target and reduce **stroke**-induced pathol.)

RN 50-47-5 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

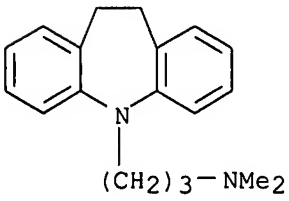


RN 50-48-6 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

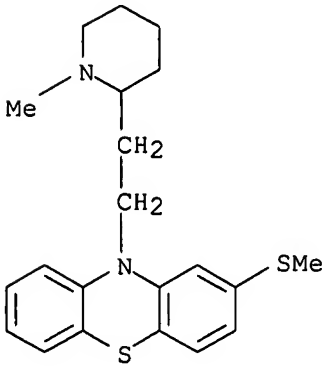


RN 50-49-7 CAPLUS

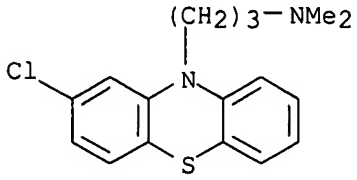
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



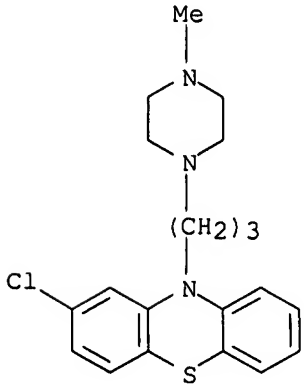
RN 50-52-2 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 10-[2-(1-methyl-2-piperidinyl)ethyl]-2-(methylthio)- (CA INDEX NAME)



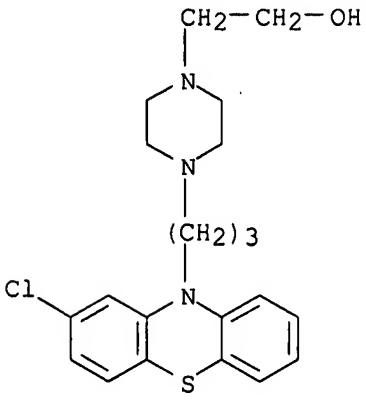
RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



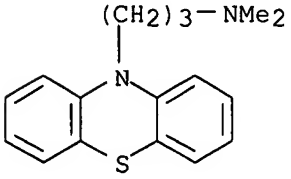
RN 58-38-8 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 2-chloro-10-[3-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)propyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



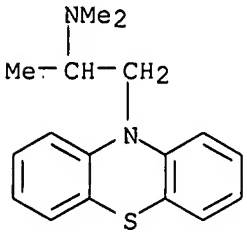
RN 58-39-9 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazineethanol, 4-[3-(2-chloro-10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)propyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



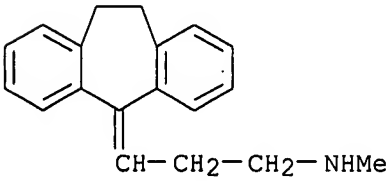
RN 58-40-2 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



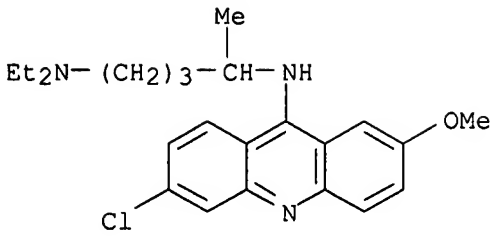
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 72-69-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

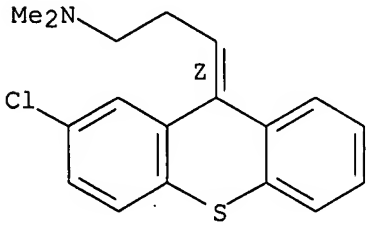


RN 83-89-6 CAPLUS
CN 1,4-Pentanediamine, N4-(6-chloro-2-methoxy-9-acridinyl)-N1,N1-diethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

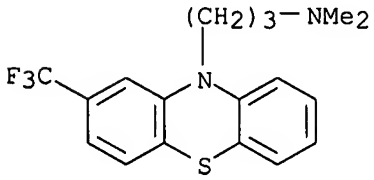


RN 113-59-7 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(2-chloro-9H-thioxanthen-9-ylidene)-N,N-dimethyl-, (3Z)- (CA INDEX NAME)

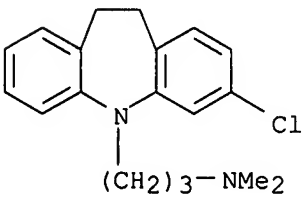
Double bond geometry as shown.



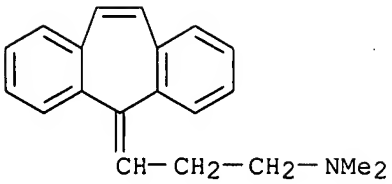
RN 146-54-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, N,N-dimethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



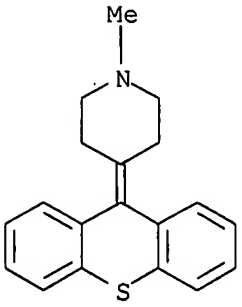
RN 303-49-1 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 3-chloro-10,11-dihydro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



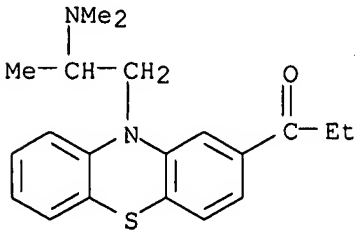
RN 303-53-7 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



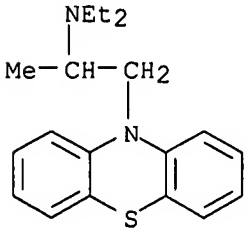
RN 314-03-4 CAPLUS
CN Piperidine, 1-methyl-4-(9H-thioxanthen-9-ylidene)- (CA INDEX NAME)



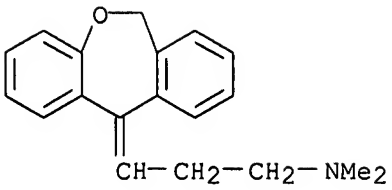
RN 362-29-8 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanone, 1-[10-[2-(dimethylamino)propyl]-10H-phenothiazin-2-yl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



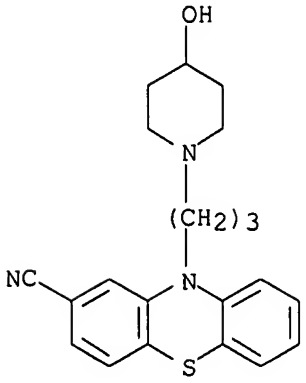
RN 522-00-9 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



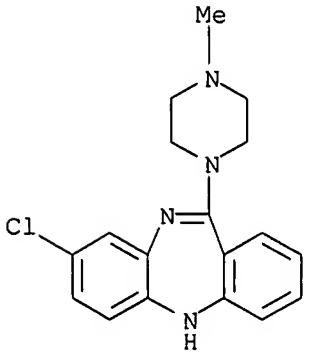
RN 1668-19-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-dibenz[b,e]oxepin-11(6H)-ylidene-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



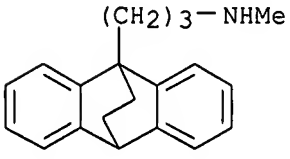
RN 2622-26-6 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-2-carbonitrile, 10-[3-(4-hydroxy-1-piperidinyl)propyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



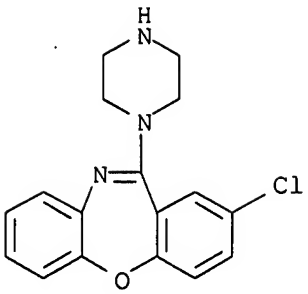
RN 5786-21-0 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenzo[b,e][1,4]diazepine, 8-chloro-11-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



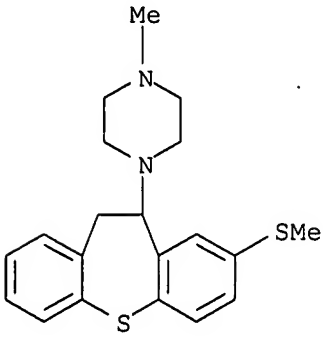
RN 10262-69-8 CAPLUS
CN 9,10-Ethanoanthracene-9(10H)-propanamine, N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



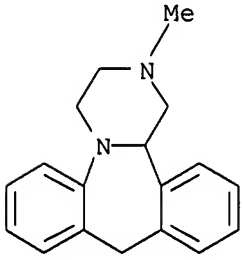
RN 14028-44-5 CAPLUS
CN Dibenz[b,f][1,4]oxazepine, 2-chloro-11-(1-piperazinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 20229-30-5 CAPLUS
CN Piperazine, 1-[10,11-dihydro-8-(methylthio)dibenzo[b,f]thiepin-10-yl]-4-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

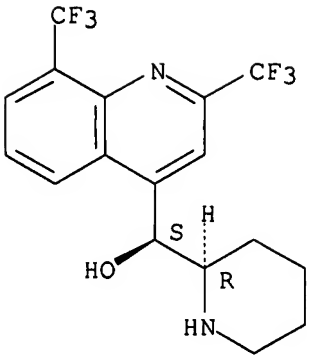


RN 24219-97-4 CAPLUS
CN Dibenzo[c,f]pyrazino[1,2-a]azepine, 1,2,3,4,10,14b-hexahydro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 53230-10-7 CAPLUS
CN 4-Quinolinemethanol, α-(2R)-2-piperidinyl-2,8-bis(trifluoromethyl)-, (αS)-rel- (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 93 THERE ARE 93 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

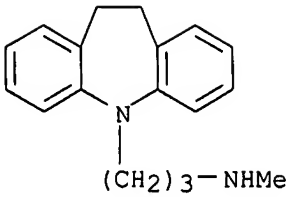
L18 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:238690 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:291449
TITLE: Compositions and methods using heterocyclic compounds for protecting against mitochondria component-mediated pathology
INVENTOR(S): Kristal, Bruce S.; Friedlander, Robert; Beal, M. Flint
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cornell Research Foundation, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 292 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2005059656	A1	20050317	US 2004-820184		20040407
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-460989P	P	20030407
			US 2003-519078P	P	20031110

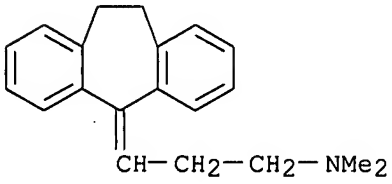
AB Compns. and methods used for preventing mitochondrial component-based diseases are disclosed. In particular, the invention discloses heterocyclic compound (e.g. a phenothiazine compound) compns. and methods that are directed toward protecting against changes in mitochondrial permeability transition that could result in cell death.

IT **50-47-5**, Desipramine **50-48-6**, Amitriptyline
50-49-7, Imipramine **50-52-2**, Thioridazine
50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies **58-38-8**,
Prochlorperazine **58-39-9**, Perphenazine **58-40-2**,
Promazine **60-87-7**, Promethazine **72-69-5**, Nortriptyline
83-89-6, Quinacrine **113-59-7**, Chlorprothixene
146-54-3, Triflupromazine **303-49-1**, Clomipramine
303-53-7, Cyclobenzaprine **314-03-4**, Pimethixene
362-29-8, Propiomazine **522-00-9**, Ethopropazine
1668-19-5, Doxepin **2622-26-6**, Periciazine
10262-69-8, Maprotiline **14028-44-5**, Amoxapine
20229-30-5, Methiothepin **24219-97-4**, Mianserin
53230-10-7, Mefloquine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(heterocyclic compds. for protecting against mitochondria component-mediated pathol.)

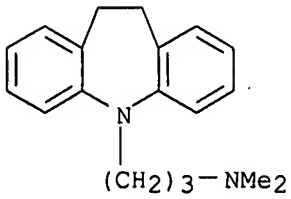
RN 50-47-5 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



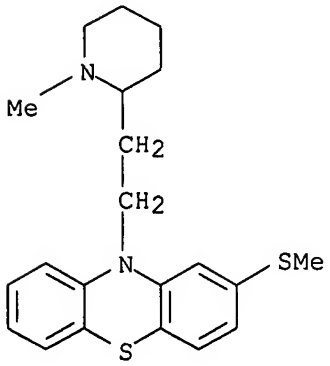
RN 50-48-6 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



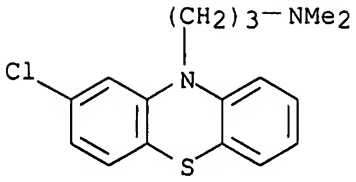
RN 50-49-7 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



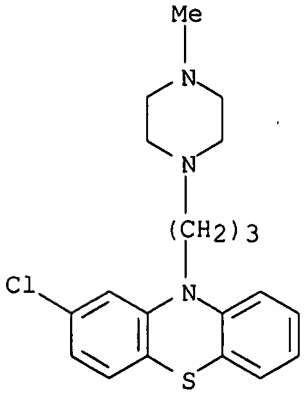
RN 50-52-2 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 10-[2-(1-methyl-2-piperidinyl)ethyl]-2-(methylthio)- (CA INDEX NAME)



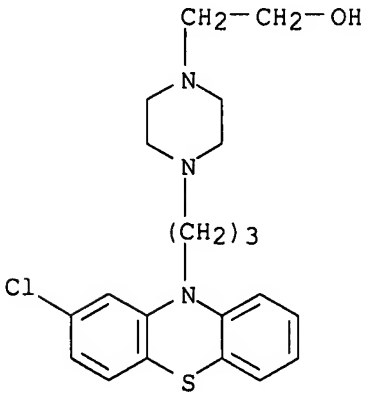
RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 58-38-8 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 2-chloro-10-[3-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)propyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 58-39-9 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazineethanol, 4-[3-(2-chloro-10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)propyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



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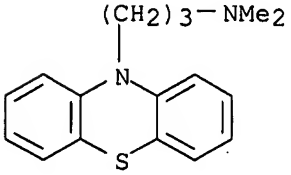
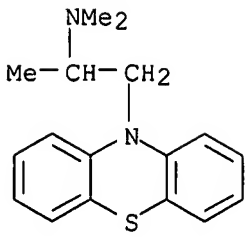
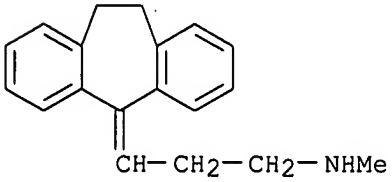


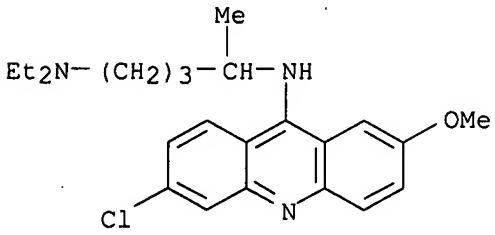
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 72-69-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

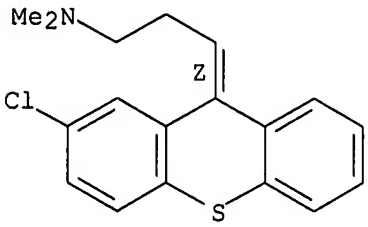


RN 83-89-6 CAPLUS
CN 1,4-Pentanediamine, N4-(6-chloro-2-methoxy-9-acridinyl)-N1,N1-diethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

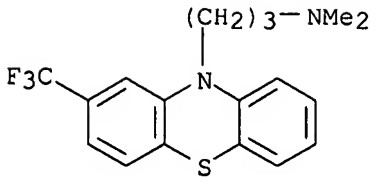


RN 113-59-7 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(2-chloro-9H-thioxanthen-9-ylidene)-N,N-dimethyl-, (3Z)- (CA INDEX NAME)

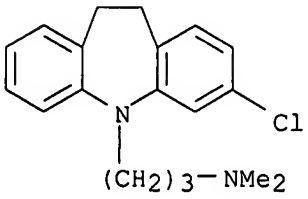
Double bond geometry as shown.



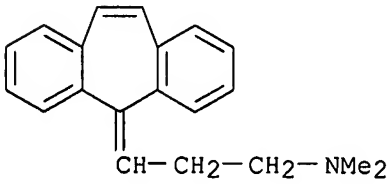
RN 146-54-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, N,N-dimethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



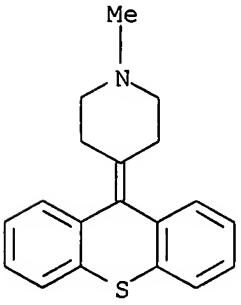
RN 303-49-1 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 3-chloro-10,11-dihydro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



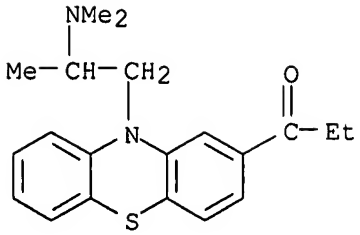
RN 303-53-7 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



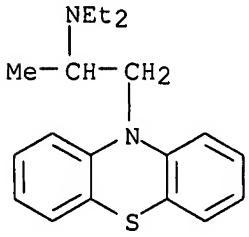
RN 314-03-4 CAPLUS
CN Piperidine, 1-methyl-4-(9H-thioxanthen-9-ylidene)- (CA INDEX NAME)



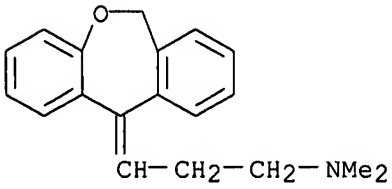
RN 362-29-8 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanone, 1-[10-[2-(dimethylamino)propyl]-10H-phenothiazin-2-yl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



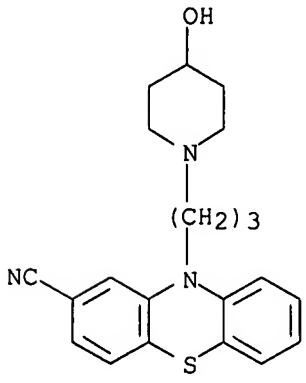
RN 522-00-9 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-α-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



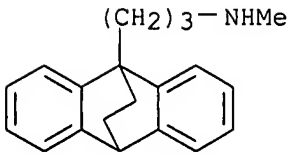
RN 1668-19-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-dibenz[b,e]oxepin-11(6H)-ylidene-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



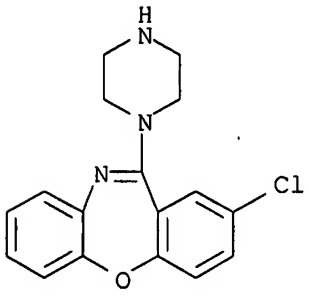
RN 2622-26-6 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-2-carbonitrile, 10-[3-(4-hydroxy-1-piperidinyl)propyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



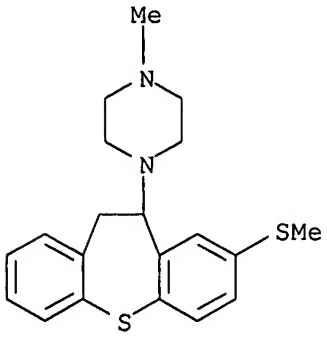
RN 10262-69-8 CAPLUS
CN 9,10-Ethanoanthracene-9(10H)-propanamine, N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



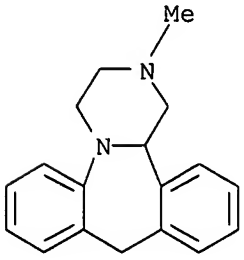
RN 14028-44-5 CAPLUS
CN Dibenz[b,f][1,4]oxazepine, 2-chloro-11-(1-piperazinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 20229-30-5 CAPLUS
CN Piperazine, 1-[10,11-dihydro-8-(methylthio)dibenzo[b,f]thiepin-10-yl]-4-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

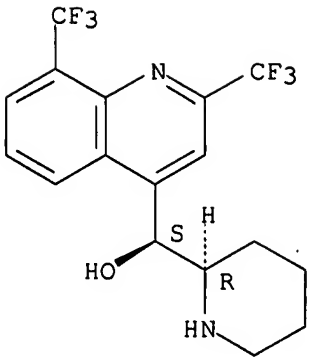


RN 24219-97-4 CAPLUS
CN Dibenzo[c,f]pyrazino[1,2-a]azepine, 1,2,3,4,10,14b-hexahydro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 53230-10-7 CAPLUS
CN 4-Quinolinemethanol, α-(2R)-2-piperidinyl-2,8-bis(trifluoromethyl)-, (αS)-rel- (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



L18 ANSWER 3 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:319255 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:343854
TITLE: Buccal sprays or capsules containing drugs for treating disorders of the central nervous system
INVENTOR(S): Dugger, Harry A., III
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 17 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 537,118.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 19
PATENT INFORMATION:

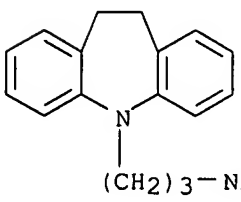
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003077227	A1	20030424	US 2002-230060	20020829
WO 9916417	A1	19990408	WO 1997-US17899	19971001
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1029536	A1	20000823	EP 2000-109347	19971001
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
EP 1036561	A1	20000920	EP 2000-109357	19971001
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
CA 2497262	A1	20040429	CA 2003-2497262	20030827
WO 2004035021	A2	20040429	WO 2003-US26847	20030827
WO 2004035021	A3	20041111		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003298564	A1	20040504	AU 2003-298564	20030827

EP 1539106	A2	20050615	EP 2003-796314		20030827
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK					
JP 2006505569	T	20060216	JP 2004-545251		20030827
US 2004141923	A1	20040722	US 2003-671720		20030929
US 2004265239	A1	20041230	US 2003-671715		20030929
US 2005163719	A1	20050728	US 2003-671709		20030929
US 2004120895	A1	20040624	US 2003-726585		20031204
US 6977070	B2	20051220			
US 2005002867	A1	20050106	US 2004-834815		20040427
US 2006159624	A1	20060720	US 2006-384444		20060321
US 2006171896	A1	20060803	US 2006-391297		20060329
US 2006222597	A1	20061005	US 2006-442137		20060530
US 2006216240	A1	20060928	US 2006-443253		20060531
US 2006216241	A1	20060928	US 2006-443254		20060531
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			WO 1997-US17899	A2	19971001
			US 2000-537118	A2	20000329
			EP 1997-911621	A3	19971001
			US 2002-230060	A	20020829
			WO 2003-US26847	W	20030827
			US 2003-671709	A3	20030929
			US 2003-671715	A3	20030929
			US 2003-671720	A3	20030929
			US 2004-834815	A3	20040427

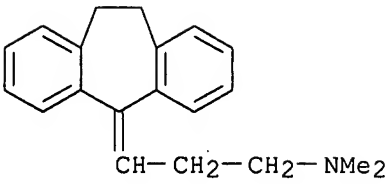
AB Buccal aerosol sprays or capsules using polar and non-polar solvent have now been developed which provide biol. active compds. for rapid absorption through the oral mucosa, resulting in fast onset of effect. The buccal polar compns. of the invention comprise formulation A: aqueous polar solvent, active compound, and optional flavoring agent; formulation B: aqueous polar solvent, active compound, optionally flavoring agent, and propellant; formulation C: non-polar solvent, active compound, and optional flavoring agent; and formulation D: non-polar solvent, active compound, optional flavoring agent, and propellant. Thus, a lingual spray contained sumatriptan succinate 10-15, EtOH 10-20, propylene glycol 10-15, PEG 35-40, water 10-15, and flavors 2-3%.

IT **50-47-5**, Desipramine **50-48-6** **50-49-7**, Imipramine **50-52-2**, Thioridazine **50-53-3**, Chlorpromazine, biological studies **60-87-7**, Promethazine **72-69-5** **303-49-1**, Clomipramine **303-53-7**, Cyclobenzaprine **1668-19-5**, Doxepin **5786-21-0**, Clozapine **10262-69-8**, Maprotiline **14028-44-5**, Amoxapine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(buccal sprays or capsule containing drugs for treating disorders of central nervous system)

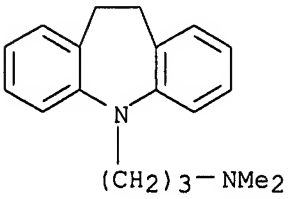
RN 50-47-5 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



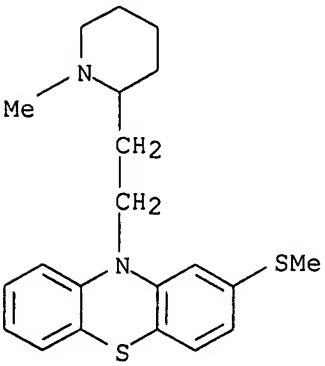
RN 50-48-6 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



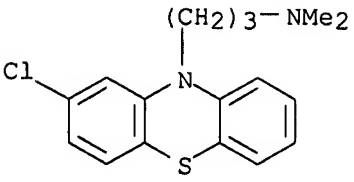
RN 50-49-7 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



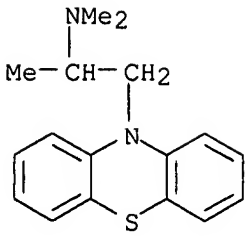
RN 50-52-2 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 10-[2-(1-methyl-2-piperidinyl)ethyl]-2-(methylthio)- (CA INDEX NAME)



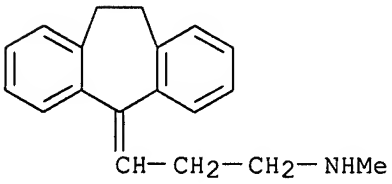
RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



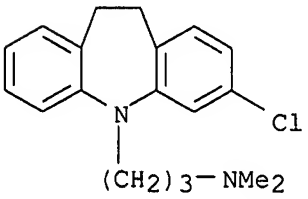
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



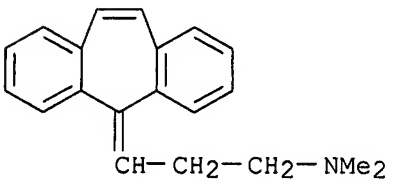
RN 72-69-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



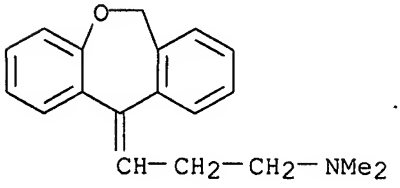
RN 303-49-1 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 3-chloro-10,11-dihydro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



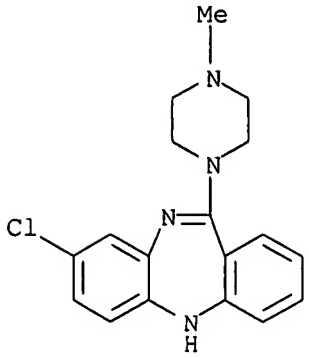
RN 303-53-7 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



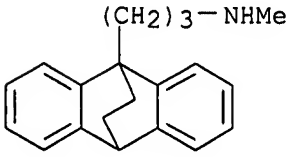
RN 1668-19-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-dibenz[b,e]oxepin-11(6H)-ylidene-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



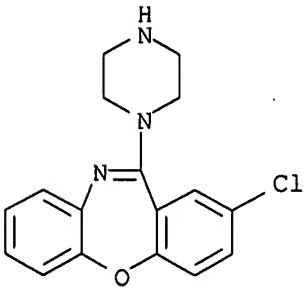
RN 5786-21-0 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenzo[b,e][1,4]diazepine, 8-chloro-11-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 10262-69-8 CAPLUS
CN 9,10-Ethanoanthracene-9(10H)-propanamine, N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 14028-44-5 CAPLUS
CN Dibenz[b,f][1,4]oxazepine, 2-chloro-11-(1-piperazinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



L18 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:23533 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:83396
TITLE: Pharmaceutical composition and method of modulating cholinergic function in a mammal
INVENTOR(S): Coe, Jotham W.; Sands, Steven B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 23 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

US 2003008892	A1	20030109	US 2002-105605		20020325
CA 2448553	A1	20030123	CA 2002-2448553		20020521
WO 2003005998	A2	20030123	WO 2002-IB1767		20020521
WO 2003005998	A3	20030530			

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2002258088	A1	20030129	AU 2002-258088		20020521
NZ 529607	A	20031219	NZ 2002-529607		20020521
EP 1404320	A2	20040407	EP 2002-727942		20020521

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

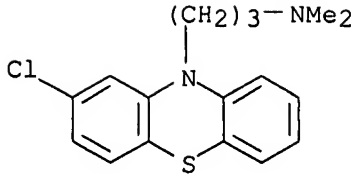
CN 1525858	A	20040901	CN 2002-813708		20020521
HU 200401207	A2	20041129	HU 2004-1207		20020521
JP 2004536844	T	20041209	JP 2003-511805		20020521
ZA 2003008990	A	20041119	ZA 2003-8990		20031119
US 2004167200	A1	20040826	US 2004-783790		20040220
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-303957P	P	20010709
			US 2002-105605	A1	20020325
			WO 2002-IB1767	W	20020521

AB A composition for modulating cholinergic function in a mammal comprises a nicotinic receptor partial agonist (NRPA) in combination with an anti-emetic/anti-nausea agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The NRPA compound and the anti-emetic/anti-nausea agent are present in amts. that render the composition effective modulating cholinergic function or in the treatment of various disorders or conditions selected from inflammatory bowel disease (including but not limited to ulcerative colitis, pyoderma gangrenosum and Crohn's disease), irritable bowel syndrome, spastic dystonia, chronic pain, acute pain, celiac sprue, pouchitis, vasoconstriction, anxiety, panic disorder, depression, bipolar disorder, autism, sleep disorders, jet lag, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), cognitive dysfunction, hypertension, bulimia, anorexia, obesity, cardiac arrhythmias, gastric acid hypersecretion, ulcers, pheochromocytoma, progressive supranuclear palsy, chemical dependencies and addictions (e.g., dependencies on, or addictions to nicotine (and/or tobacco products), alc., benzodiazepines, barbiturates, opioids or cocaine), headache, migraine, **stroke**, traumatic brain injury (TBI), obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), psychosis, Huntington's chorea, tardive dyskinesia, hyperkinesia, dyslexia, schizophrenia, multi-infarct dementia, age-related cognitive decline, epilepsy, including petit mal absence epilepsy, senile dementia of the Alzheimer's type (AD), Parkinson's disease (PD), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and Tourette's Syndrome. The method of using these compns. is also disclosed.

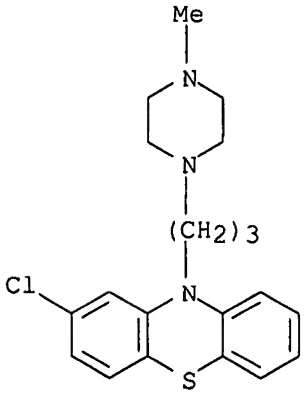
IT **50-53-3**, Thorazine, biological studies **58-38-8**, Prochlorperazine **58-39-9**, Perphenazine **60-87-7**, Promethazine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. containing nicotinic receptor partial agonist in combination with antiemetic for modulating cholinergic function)

RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS

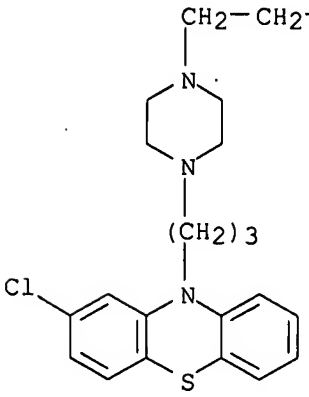
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



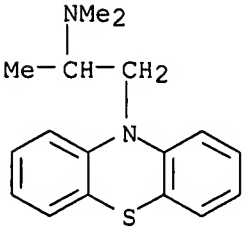
RN 58-38-8 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 2-chloro-10-[3-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)propyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 58-39-9 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazineethanol, 4-[3-(2-chloro-10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)propyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L18 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:238545 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:291446
TITLE: Methods and kits for monitoring resistance to therapeutic agents
INVENTOR(S): Cantor, Thomas L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 24 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

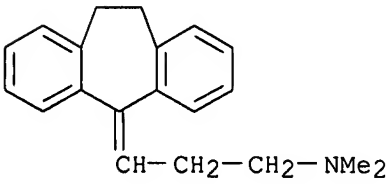
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005059023	A1	20050317	US 2003-664263	20030916

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-664263 20030916

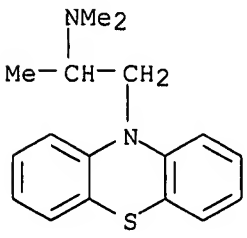
AB The invention relates to novel methods and kits for monitoring the therapeutic inactivating capacity of a subject. The invention further relates to methods and kits for determining and/or monitoring a therapeutic protocol for a subject afflicted with auto-antibodies specific for a natural substance, wherein these auto antibodies develop as a result of therapeutic administration of the natural substance or an analog thereof. These methods and kits can be used, for example, to initiate, terminate, or adjust the level of administration of any of a variety of therapeutic agents.

IT **50-48-6**, Amitriptyline **60-87-7**, PROMETHAZINE
72-69-5, NORTRIPTYLINE **303-53-7**, CYCLOBENZAPRINE
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods and kits for monitoring resistance to therapeutic agents)

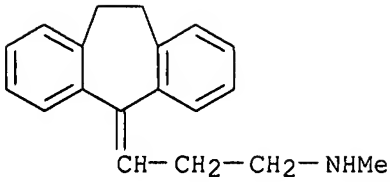
RN 50-48-6 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



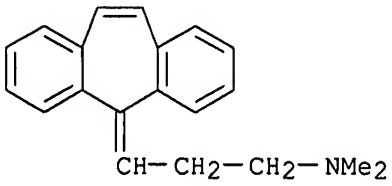
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 72-69-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 303-53-7 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

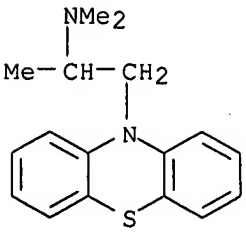


L18 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:94899 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:94899
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:17893d-e
TITLE: Brain recovery under hexobarbituric acid and a lytic mixture following complete ischemia
AUTHOR(S): Hirsch, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Cologne, Germany
SOURCE: Naunyn-Schmiedebergs Archiv fuer Experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie (1961), 240, 546-51
CODEN: AEPPAE; ISSN: 0365-2009
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The influence of Evipan (I), 30 mg./kg., and the lytic mixture (8 mg./kg. chlorpromazine, Phenergan 8 mg./kg., and Dolantin 16 mg./kg.) (II) on the length of latency recovery of the spontaneous cerebral cortex potential was investigated following a 10 min. complete **brain ischemia** and at different temps. (23-37°) in cats. The latency recoveries for I and II were equally long when overcrit. blood-pressure values were reached; without preliminary complete ischemia it was about 60 mm. Hg. After complete ischemia it was 90-100 mm. Hg. The arterial blood pressure following II was usually lower. The length of latency recovery may be connected with differences in cerebral O consumption.

IT **60-87-7**, Phenothiazine, 10-(2-dimethylaminopropyl)-
(brain response to chlorpromazine, merperidine and, in ischemia, hexobarbital in relation to)

RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L18 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1005263 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:369903
TITLE: Treatment of disease conditions through modulation of hydrogen sulfide produced by small intestinal bacterial overgrowth
INVENTOR(S): Lin, Henry C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Southern California, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 65pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006102536	A2	20060928	WO 2006-US10641	20060323
WO 2006102536	A3	20070503		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

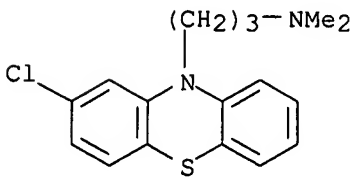
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-664599P P 20050323

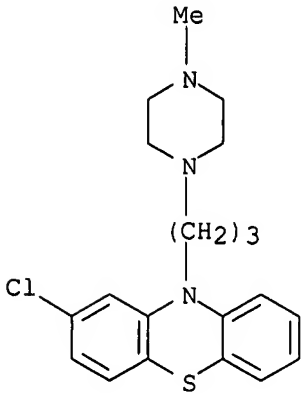
AB The invention relates to the treatment of a wide array of diseases and physiol. conditions based on modulating the level of hydrogen sulfide (H2S) in the body by at least partially eradicating small intestinal bacterial overgrowth (SIBO) in the gut. An H2S or lactulose breath test and/or detection of H2S or thiosulfate in the blood or urine may be used as a diagnostic and/or prognostic for assessing a systemic H2S load that exceeds a mammal's natural detoxification capacity. These tests may similarly be used to monitor the effectiveness of a therapeutic intervention for SIBO and/or the diseases or physiol. conditions whose pathol. is linked thereto. Because SIBO is related to hyperhomocysteinemia, diseases and physiol. conditions that relate to hyperhomocysteinemia may further be monitored and treated in connection with the methods of the invention.

IT **50-53-3**, Chlorpromazine, biological studies **58-38-8**, Prochlorperazine **60-87-7**, Promethazine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treatment of disease conditions through modulation of hydrogen sulfide produced by small intestinal bacterial overgrowth)

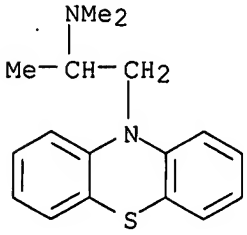
RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 58-38-8 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 2-chloro-10-[3-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)propyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L18 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:101087 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:164253
TITLE: Prevention and treatment of thrombus formation
INVENTOR(S): Tanner, Felix; Steffel, Jan; Luscher, Thomas F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Universitaet Zuerich, Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006010283	A1	20060202	WO 2005-CH423	20050719

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

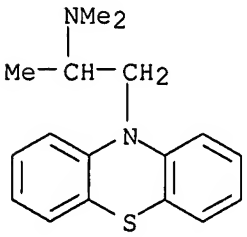
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2004-405481 A 20040728

AB The invention relates to a method of treating thrombus related diseases, such as variant angina, acute coronary syndromes, transient ischemic attack, brain **stroke**, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, and the like, comprising administering a histamine H1, receptor specific antagonist, and the use of histamine H1, receptor specific antagonists in such a treatment and in the manufacture of medicaments for treating thrombus related diseases. The invention is based on the fact that tissue factor initiating thrombus formation is induced by histamine.

IT **60-87-7**, Promethazine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prevention and treatment of thrombus formation)

RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS

CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1954:43352 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 48:43352

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:7771a-c

TITLE: Coronary dilator action. III. Effect of several antihistamine compounds on coronary blood flow in the intact dog

AUTHOR(S): Winbury, Martin M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago

SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (1954), 110, 300-3
CODEN: JPETAB; ISSN: 0022-3565

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

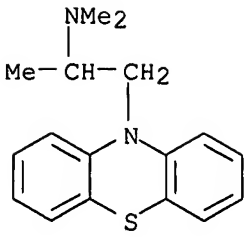
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C.A. 47, 10110d. The coronary dilator potency decreased in the order: 10 - (2 - dimethylaminoethyl)phenothiazine (3015 R.P.), phenergan, diphenhydramine, diparcol, neoantergan, pyribenzamine. There appeared to be no direct relation between coronary dilator activity and antihistamine activity. The coronary dilation following intracoronary injection occurred without any consistent change in blood pressure, heart rate, **stroke** volume, cardiac output, total peripheral resistance, or cardiac work. Coronary resistance was always reduced. 3015 R.P. was effective after intravenous injection.

IT **60-87-7**, Phenothiazine, 10-(2-dimethylaminopropyl)-
(effect on coronary circulation)

RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS

CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L18 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:463554 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:495248
TITLE: Soluble hyaluronidases and methods of their preparation and therapeutic uses in glycosaminoglycan-associated disorders
INVENTOR(S): Bookbinder, Louis H.; Kundu, Anirban; Frost, Gregory I.; Haller, Michael F.; Keller, Gilbert A.; Dylan, Tyler M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Halozyme, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 124 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 65,716.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2006104968	A1	20060518	US 2005-238171	20050927
US 2004268425	A1	20041230	US 2004-795095	20040305
US 2005260186	A1	20051124	US 2005-65716	20050223
WO 2006091871	A1	20060831	WO 2006-US6700	20060223

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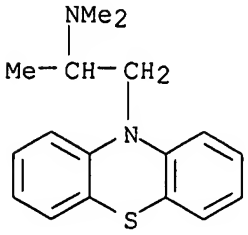
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2003-452360P	P	20030305
US 2004-795095	A2	20040305
US 2005-65716	A2	20050223
US 2005-238171	A	20050927

AB The invention relates to the discovery of novel soluble neutral active hyaluronidase glycoproteins (sHASEGPs), methods of manufacture, and their use to facilitate administration of other mols. or to alleviate glycosaminoglycan-associated pathologies. Minimally active polypeptide domains of the soluble, neutral active sHASEGP domains are described that include asparagine-linked sugar moieties required for a functional neutral active hyaluronidase domain. Included are modified N-terminal leader peptides that enhance secretion of sHASEGP. The invention further comprises sialated and PEGylated forms of a recombinant sHASEGP to enhance stability and serum pharmacokinetics over naturally occurring slaughterhouse enzymes. Further described are suitable formulations of a substantially purified recombinant sHASEGP derived from a eukaryotic cell that generate the proper glycosylation required for its optimal activity.

IT **60-87-7**, Promethazine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(co-treatment with; soluble hyaluronidases and methods of their preparation and
therapeutic uses in glycosaminoglycan-associated disorders)
RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L18 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:610192 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:144003
TITLE: Substituted imidazoles as cannabinoid receptor modulators, their preparation, and their therapeutic use
INVENTOR(S): Hagmann, William K.; Qi, Hongbo; Shah, Shrenik K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 128 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003063781	A2	20030807	WO 2003-US2351	20030124
WO 2003063781	A3	20031211		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004248956	A1	20041209	US 2004-501060	20040709

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-352743P P 20020129
WO 2003-US2351 W 20030124
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:144003

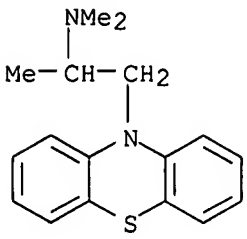
AB Compds. of the invention are antagonists and/or inverse agonists of the cannabinoid-1 (CB1) receptor and are useful in the treatment, prevention and suppression of diseases mediated by the CB1 receptor. The compds. of the invention are useful as psychotropic drugs in the treatment of psychosis, memory deficits, cognitive disorders, migraine, neuropathy, neuroinflammatory disorders including multiple sclerosis and Guillain-Barre syndrome and the inflammatory sequelae of viral encephalitis, cerebral vascular accidents, and head trauma, anxiety disorders, stress, epilepsy, Parkinson s disease, movement disorders, and schizophrenia. The compds. are also useful for the treatment of substance abuse disorders, the treatment of obesity or eating disorders, as well as,

the treatment of asthma, constipation, chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction, and cirrhosis of the liver.

IT **60-87-7**, Promethazine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(imidazole derivative cannabinoid receptor modulators, preparation, therapeutic use, and use with other agents)

RN 60-87-7 CAPLUS

CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-ethanamine, N,N,α-trimethyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



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EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L2	2	"4833138".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/28 13:18
L3	2	liver adj muscle adj kidney adj reperfusion	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/28 12:42
L4	2	muscle adj kidney adj reperfusion	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/28 12:43
L5	2	muscle adj2 kidney adj reperfusion	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/28 12:43
L6	2	muscle adj3 kidney adj reperfusion	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/28 12:43
L7	31	kidney adj reperfusion	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/28 12:44
L8	21434	muscleadj reperfusion	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/28 12:44
L9	22	muscle adj reperfusion	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/28 12:53
L10	140	reperfusion near (liver or muscle or kidney)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/28 12:54
L11	0	reperfusion near (liver adj muscle)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/28 12:54
L12	0	reperfusion near (liver near muscle)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/28 12:54
L13	0	reperfusion near (liver and muscle and kidney)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/28 12:54
L14	0	reperfusion near (liver and muscle and kidney)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/28 12:54
L15	3	bringham adj women	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/28 13:18
L16	388	brigham adj women	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/28 13:20

EAST Search History

L17	2	l16 and (kristal or friedlander or beal)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/28 13:20
L18	61	(phenothiazine) and (kristal or friedlander or beal)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/28 13:22
L19	8	(promethazine) and (kristal or friedlander or beal)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/28 13:22